THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 89

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Road Bond Issue Opposed; British Gain in Africa; Germans Bomb Wide Area

The World's Day—March 12, 1941

New England: Taxpayers Oppose Bond Issue

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations opposed a proposed $1,800,000 highway bond issue at a State House hearing. [Page 11.]

Massachusetts became the third State to adopt a minimum wage for women office workers. [Page 11.]

The liner Kent, about to become an Army transport, was grounded in Buzzards Bay. [Page 11.]

New Englanders will have an opportunity to see a partial eclipse of the moon early tomorrow. [Details and diagram: Page 11.]

Legal experts opened Boston University's Founder's Day observances with appeals for free speech and press. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

A draft call for 175 Negroes was issued in the Bay State by Selective Service officials. [Page 12.]

Cooks are being trained for the United States Army by the National Restaurant Association. [Details and pictures: Page 12.]

In Africa: Dagha Bur Occupied by British

British Imperial forces occupied Dagha Bur, 400 miles north of captured Mogadiscio in Italian Somaliland, on March 10, according to the British Middle East Command. [Page 5.]

Italian losses in Somaliland, since British forces crossed the Juba River, were estimated to be more than 31,000.

Italy claimed that a British position in the Cheren sector of Eritrea had been captured and its garrison put to flight.

Air and Sea: English Communities Bombed

A Northwest British town was heavily bombed by Nazi air raiders during the night, leaving 150 persons homeless, and causing casualties and property damage. Other night attacks were concentrated on the Midlands, presumably Birmingham, London, Liverpool, the northeast coast of Scotland, South Wales and Western England. [Page 6.]

Germany's Kiel naval base was the target of RAF night bombers, which also attacked docks at Bremerhaven.

Buckingham Palace received what apparently was minor damage when a number of bombs fell within the palace grounds during a recent air raid, it was disclosed. [Page 6.]

At sea Britain reported that one of its submarines had torpedoed and sunk a heavily laden Italian troop transport. [Page 5.]

Bombs dropped in Eire by an unidentified plane near Corndonagh and Innishowen, County Donegal, brought a report from the Eire Government Information Bureau that no damage was done.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Repulse Six Thrusts

Fascist Blackshirt troops attacking with the largest force they have thus far employed were repulsed in thrusts on six different points in Albania, according to Greek dispatches.

Italian prisoners taken in the action numbered 450. One Blackshirt battalion was reported wiped out with the exception of 187 men taken prisoner.

Greek lines in the Tepeleni sector, where Greeks have been trying since last December to capture the town of Tepeleni, were reported to have been advanced.

Washington: OPM Requests Shipbuilding Code

Shipbuilders and their employees were asked by the Office of Production Management, Sidney Hillman said, to undertake to set up standards for workers in the interest of stabilizing employment and production.

The Democratic National Committee reported to the Clerk of the House that on Feb. 28 it had unpaid obligations from the 1940 Presidential campaign totaling $414,617.

Chairman O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming recommended to the final session of the Monopoly Committee that the Federal Government charter national corporations as a step to "encourage free private enterprise."

A special Senate committee organized for a sweeping inquiry into the national defense program, scheduling an immediate investigation of the state of production contracts. The labor situation in defense industries also will come under the committee's scrutiny.

Speaker Rayburn appointed Representative Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, chairman of a five-man House committee to investigate recent commercial air line crashes. The other members are Representatives Pearson (D) of Tennessee, Kleberg (D) of Texas, Dirksen (R) of Illinois and Hinshaw (R) of California. The House earlier in the week appropriated $10,000 for the inquiry.

Lend-Lease Activity: $7,000,000,000 Sought

Congress received from President Roosevelt a request for $7,000,000,000 to finance the lend-lease program as the Chief Executive conferred with advisers on the vast program.

An undisclosed list of war materials was ordered sent to Britain and Greece by the President following his signing of the historic bill.

British Prime Minister Churchill formally thanked the United States for passage of the aid bill, which he termed "a new Magna Charta . . . an inspiring act of faith."

Britain's first need was stated in London to be cruisers, destroyers and small torpedo boats.

Questions in Canada regarding the new law were whether the United States would lend wheat to Britain, thereby affecting Canada's market, and whether a loan to Canada from the United States might be possible.

In Europe: Yugoslav Leaders Consider Demands

Yugoslav leaders, Regent Prince Paul, Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Cincar-Markovitch, were in conference today preparing a reply to German demands. [Page 1.]

German troops numbering 500,000 were stated to be assembled along the Greek and Yugoslav borders, putting the maximum pressure upon the Yugoslav Government.

Turkish police were searching for a Balkan "bomb ring" believed to be behind the abortive attempt to assassinate George W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria, who was in Istanbul on his way home from Sofia. [Page 6.]

Vichy Government denied a report that French naval and air bases in Morocco would be placed at the disposal of the Germans.

Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, left Tokyo today on his trip to Berlin and Rome.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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U. S. Navy Acquires 51 Ships at One Time

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif., March 12

The United States Navy has acquired 51 warships under a lend-lease arrangement.

They are miniatures, constructed during the past three years by William H. Tompkins, a youth. One is an aircraft carrier, complete with 28 fighting planes. It is 18½ inches long.

Rear Admiral Charles Blakeley, Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, was so impressed that he borrowed young Tompkins' fleet for display at the San Diego Naval Training Station.

Defense Calls For Increased Factory Space

Necessity for additional factory space to handle national defense contracts was largely responsible for a 173.2 per cent increase in building construction planned in February, 1941, compared with the same period last year, the State Department of Labor and Industries revealed today in its monthly report of building statistics.

The aggregate value represented by specifications for building permits in 55 Massachusetts municipalities last month totaled $5,560,051 compared to $2,034,884 in February, 1940, an increase of $3,525,167.

Supercharged Plant

The department reported a super-charger plant costing $1,260,000 is planned by the General Electric Company in Everett while the Bethlehem Steel Corporation plans to erect a $650,000 turret building in Braintree.

Other major projects for which building permits were sought in February, 1941, were: A General Electric Company factory building in Lynn to cost $184,000 and two 82,000 barrel steel petroleum tanks costing $100,000 to be built in Fall River.

"In large measure," the Department stated, "the increases were the direct result of requirements for additional buildings for handling defense contracts."

Residential Building

New non-residential buildings acounted for 60.6 per cent of the $5,560,051 total last month, while new residential building, including 197 structures, amounted to 25.4 per cent of the total. Additions, alterations, and repairs accounted for the remaining 14 per cent.

The greatest amount of residential building in February was reported in Boston, where 23 residenial buildings were planned at a cost of $338,800. Brookline was second with eight residential buildings costing $242,000, while Newton was third with 17 dwellings at $105,700.

Nazis in Line On Two Fronts; Balkans Alert

Yugoslavs in conference on action—Greeks and Turks kept guessing on German moves.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 12 (AP) — While Germany kept Greece and Turkey guessing by massing more than 500,000 troops on their northern frontiers, Yugoslavia's political and military leaders assembled for a rare emergency meeting of the Crown Council, to consider a reply to Herr Hitler.

Regent Prince Paul was stated to have received Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovich in a long audience last night.

Turkey also was expected at any moment to give its reply to German overtures aimed at weaning it from Great Britain—but there were indications that it might delay clarifying its position pending a move by Yugoslavia.

Advices from Ankara intimated that the Turkish Premier, Dr. Refik Saydam, might postpone a scheduled speech before Parliament today. The speech had been awaited eagerly as a possible clue to his Government's position in the swiftly developing Balkan crisis.

Russia Maintains Silence

Competent sources said Soviet Russia had promised Turkey that it need fear nothing from the Red Army, if it elects to fight at Greece's side. But official circles remained silent on this aspect of the situation.

All reports from Bulgaria indicated that the big German army concentrated along the Greek and Turkish frontiers was ready to go at a moment's notice.

Observers expressed belief that a showdown was imminent, basing their conclusion on these facts:

Within the past 48 hours, the steady southward movement of German troops through Bulgaria —which has been under way 10 days—has dwindled suddenly to a trickle.

German Staff officers, who have been seen everywhere in Sofia, have disappeared from the Capital and headed for field headquarters at Plovdiv—40 miles from the Greek frontier and 80 miles from Turkey.

Daily Flights Over Bulgaria

Thousands of German and Bulgarian warplanes are lined up on airdromes all over Bulgaria, ready for action. Nazi aircraft with screaming sirens, such as were used last spring in Western Europe, make daily test flights over Sofia.

An ironclad military control has been clamped upon the area between the Danube River and the Greek frontier.

Greece, nevertheless, gave every indication of its determination to fight a Nazi invasion.

Kostas Kotzias, Athens Governor, arrived by plane in Thrace and took up quarters at Komotine, only 10 miles from the Bulgarian frontier, as temporary Governor of Thrace. He was accompanied by three Cabinet Ministers, who immediately began an inspection of Greek frontier defenses.

President Speeds Lend Aid; British Need More Warships; Churchill Lauds U. S. Help

Britain expects flow of planes, guns, and other supplies from U. S. Arsenal.

Asks $7,000,000,000 to put aid-to-Britain economic drive into high gear.

LONDON, March 12 (AP)— Prime Minister Winston Churchill formally thanked the United States for passage of the Lend-Lease Act to aid Britain today in a speech in Parliament wherein he described the measure as "a new Magna Charta . . . an inspiring act of faith."

He expressed "deep and respectful appreciation for this monument of generous and far-seeing statesmanship."

The speech was received with loud cheers, after which Mr. Churchill received a United States military mission.

Churchill hails new "Magna Charta": Page 19.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12—What does Britain expect to receive from America as a result of the new Lend-Lease Law?

The answer is everything which Britain needs for a triumph over Germany, but particularly those things which will enable Britain to face Germany's most serious threats — an attack upon British shipping and a possible German invasion.

The "Battle of the Atlantic," as the sea struggle has been termed, is a Nazi attempt to close British ports to British merchant shipping through attacks by U-boats, by long-distance bombers from bases in western France, and mines dropped from aircraft in harbor approaches.

By such methods Adolf Hitler hopes to deprive Britain of a large part of its imported food supplies and to destroy its important export trade.

Equipment Needed

Although it is considered here too early to speculate on the exact nature of help from America, it is admitted in naval circles that the equipment most urgently needed includes:

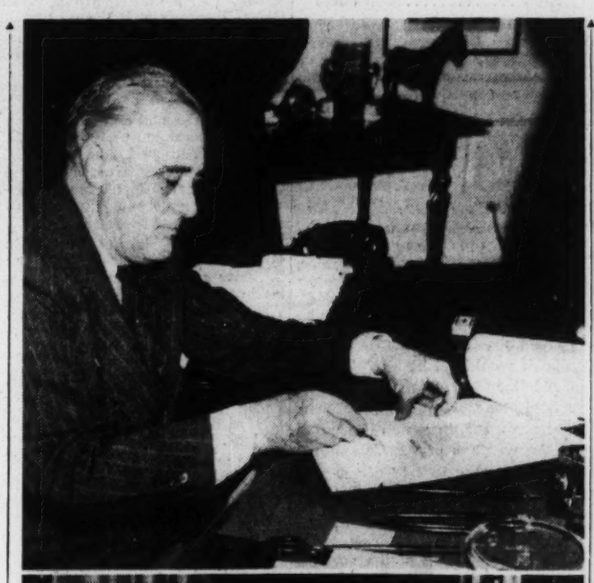
1. Cruisers.
2. As many as possible of the 74 over-age destroyers.
3. Small motor torpedo boats.

These would strengthen British resistance to the two-fold German threats mentioned above and also would be invaluable for attacking purposes.

The seriousness of the shipping situation was indicated in the latest official report for the week ending March 2 which disclosed the heaviest merchant shipping sink-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Lend-Lease Act interests Canada: Page 4.



International; Wired Photo-Wide World

Lend-Lease Bill Becomes Law

Upper: President Roosevelt signs bill almost immediately after Senate changes were approved by the House. Thus the aid-to-Britain measure, which was introduced in Congress Jan. 10, became a law. Lower: Vice-President Henry A. Wallace (left) and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker of the House, sign the bill before it is sent to the White House.

Lend Act Details Withheld; $980,000,000 Due for N. E.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Passage of the lend-lease bill, together with President Roosevelt's request for $7,000,000,000 to be spent for items needed in defense of democracy abroad, today betokens another snowfall of orders for New England's already deluged factories and shipyards. Of the $7,000,000,000 expected to be available soon, New England is likely to receive $980,000,000 in orders.

This estimate is based on the assumption that New England will garner about 14 per cent of the total spent, this being the proportion that has held all through the $12,000,000,000 in American defense orders placed since last June.

The New England Council reported this morning that American orders in New England now total $1,690,731,169. This is a rise of but $57,000,000 over the last previously reported total, indicating that American defense orders, under present appropriations, have just about been completed. This is confirmed by National Industrial Conference Board figures showing that both Army and Navy allocations have now largely been ear-marked.

Early Delivery Demanded

Thus the present moment, affords a lull between the subsiding of the first great onrush of American orders and the start of the rush of aid to Britain orders. It is a moment to bring the picture together in some sort of focus, so far as it affects New England.

Adding the $1,690,731,169 in American orders on hand, and the $700,000,000 in direct British orders already received (this figure privately estimated from best available information) and the $980,000,000 expected from the lend-lease spending, it is found that New England production is presently under the stimulus of a total of $3,370,731,169 worth of defense orders, all given under demand for early delivery, and most, except for larger ships of war, promised within the coming year and a half.

The magnitude of these orders can be appreciated when it is recalled that in a producing year like 1935, neither the lowest or the highest, the total value of New

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—President Roosevelt's first transaction under the Lend-Lease Act is bringing in its wake the first major experience of war-emergency censorship.

The facts which are being temporarily withheld are as many as those which are being promptly announced and to Washington correspondents they add up to a considerable volume of missing information.

The balance sheet of disclosed and undisclosed news looks about like this:

First quota of war supplies released to Britain, Greece	Total of transaction withheld from press
Defense articles transferred from Army, Navy stocks	How much of what articles withheld from press
All materials listed and ready for transport	Status and method of shipment withheld
Transaction completed five minutes after signing bill	Whether sold, loaned, leased, or given withheld

War Emergency Censorship

The purpose and even the reasonableness of this censorship is not questioned by the great majority of the press. Mr. Roosevelt gave assurance that the pertinent facts would be later disclosed but that if they were revealed at this stage it would be handing over vital military information to unfriendly powers and endanger the shipments. But however proper and reasonable in its purpose, it is war emergency censorship and it is well to note its operation. Thus if correspondents were to write the story literally it might well read:

"President Roosevelt today sold, loaned, leased, gave or otherwise disposed of an unnamed amount of unspecified articles of defense which, he said, were ready to go to unmentioned ports for shipment

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The wheels of the most gigantic economic effort in peacetime history started running today to make the United States not only the arsenal of democracy, but the larder, dynamo, and treasury as well.

Not 24 hours after signing the aid bill President Roosevelt called on Congress to implement and stimulate national defense by setting up straightway a $7,000,000,000 fund in cash to produce "every gun, plane, and munition of war we possibly can" for all democracies.

"This Nation," he declared, "has felt that it was imperative to the security of America that we encourage the democracies' heroic resistance to aggressions by not only maintaining but also increasing the flow of material assistance from this country."

To achieve this end the President transmitted to Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, an estimate from Budget Director Harold Smith who listed the items to be provided. The Smith estimate proposed that the $7,000,000,000 should remain available for expenditure until June 30, 1943.

The expenditure is broken down into four categories, procurement, testing, services, and for administrative expenses.

Seven Major Items

Under the head of "procurement" the seven major items are listed as follows: Ordnance $1,343,000,000; aircraft, $2,054,000,000; tanks, $362,000,000; vessels, $629,000,000; miscellaneous equipment, $260,000,000; facilities and land acquisition costs, $752,000,000; and agricultural aid, $1,350,000,000.

The three other categories include testing for which $200,000,000 is proposed; necessary services and expenses, $40,000,000; and finally administrative expenses $10,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that while these sums are being spent "the great arsenal of democracy" will remain in the United States. The Smith memorandum would give the President power to transfer from the above appropriations amounts equivalent to the value of defense articles disposed of under the Lend-Lease Act's limit of $1,300,000,000.

The request for this vast sum pushes the budgeted cost of the program for the defense of the United States and aid to Britain, Greece, and China, to $35,000,000,000.

Results At Home

Expenditure of the new sum will mean the following at home, it is estimated:

1. More work and more wages.
2. Ultimate increase in the national debt limit, perhaps in 1943.
3. Higher taxes.
4. A hypothetical average additional burden of $53 for every man, woman and child in the Nation.

Abroad, the fruits of the new expenditure, it is hoped, will tip the beam in behalf of democracy in the scales of war. It will send steamships plowing the sea with food, oil, and guns; it will send war vessels to posts of danger, and it will throw streams of airplanes, it is hoped, into the defense of the skies.

All this followed swiftly on final affirmation by the House yesterday, by vote of 317 to 71, of the Senate amendments to the lend-lease bill, and the President's signature 10 minutes later. Five minutes after that Mr. Roosevelt approved the shipment of the first list of undisclosed war materials for Great Britain and Greece.

How Money Will Be Spent

Government economists estimated that the $7,000,000,000 will be expended roughly as follows: Two fifths for materials, two fifths for labor, and about one fifth for overhead, which includes profits. The amount spent for labor will include the outlay at the production or construction sites, and also for employment in the output of raw materials.

Sluicing such a big new stream into the national economy will require all America's organizational skill, and will present new problems, particularly for the future time when the big defense wheels stop turning.

For every new dollar of expenditure, it is estimated, there will be a corresponding hour of employment — direct or indirect. Putting it another way, the $7,000,-

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

Text of President Roosevelt's letter: Page 19.

Reich 'Window Dressing' Greets Visitors

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

'Inside the War'
Eighth of a Series

Wartime Germany puts on an excellent "front."

Time and again in the months since the war began visiting businessmen and bankers, high-powered "special" writers coming in for a quick "survey," editors, super-tourists and just plain curiosity hunters have arrived in Berlin, spent a few days or weeks and rushed out to report that everything is fine, including the food situation, morale, health, and happiness.

Those of us with some experience in Berlin long since gave up trying to tell these visitors something of what it is like behind the "front." They are taken in tow by suave gentlemen from the Foreign Office or Propaganda Ministry who speak excellent English, or by members of the old aristocracy literally "kept" and trained by the regime for exactly this kind of work, and given lavish conducted tours during which they see exactly what they are supposed to see.

German Invincibility Pictured

It's an old trick, this Potemkin village stunt. It was first worked in modern history on Catherine the Great of Russia in her own country by her own Prime Minister. With the infinitely greater facilities at their disposal the modern German "Potemkins" do a more efficient and impressive job. I have watched it work dozens of times.

The principal purpose of the conducted tours is to sell the visiting spectators with the idea that Germany cannot be beaten. Everything they are shown and everything they are told is fitted carefully into this theme of the alleged inevitability of German victory, the invincibility of German military power and the lofty purity of the Nazi regime.

The reality behind the "front" and all the elaborate "window dressing" is the hardest thing in Germany to get at. In respect to many things it is by no means as great as wish-thinkers like to believe. It is just as dangerous to overestimate the margin of difference as to accept the whole picture at its face value.

But suppose you are one of these visitors what will you see, how much will be true, and how much false?

First of all when you cross the German frontier you will be treated with great courtesy and you will be surprised by the ease of the customs examination. There is a good reason. No one gets a visa to enter Germany unless he is welcome and his activities well known in advance. It's actually the easiest frontier in all Europe to cross—provided you are admitted. The frontier officials have no particular reason to search you and be suspicious. You wouldn't be crossing the frontier either way unless everything about you was well known to higher authorities. You will neither be subjected to nor witness any discourtesy or unpleasantness.

Train Schedules Kept

Next you would approach Berlin in an immaculate, modern sleeping car, and the train would be on time except on the rare occasions when a bombing raid actually interferes with the schedule or unusual weather halts traffic. What you won't be told by any German is that the passenger train schedules you will employ are made possible by rigid regulation of civilian travel. A German must give a good reason to buy a railroad ticket and gets it then only if the curtailed schedules permit. But you as a foreigner won't have any trouble.

You will not see any bombing damage on the way. If there has been any on your route it will have been repaired or covered up before you go by.

You will receive some food tickets at the frontier and get a moderately good meal on the dining car, minus, however, coffee or tea unless you are a visiting celebrity like Sumner Welles or Count Ciano when all rules are off. Actually you are likely to conclude from the rationing that food restrictions are on a sound and equi-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

'Efficiency'

By Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

Political Commentator

Let's not encourage Hitler's Nazi philosophy by any further fumbling with the established superior efficiency of America in both war and peace.

Let's prove in 1940 against him, as we proved in 1918 against the Kaiser, that our democracy can defend against any form of autocracy on earth.

Over Columbia Broadcasting System, Aug. 23, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Eighth Article: Page 3

Cost of Living Is Creeping Up As Shown by Federal Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The high cost of living, usual concomitant of war, is slowly creeping up on the American family again, according to food cost statistics issued by the Department of Labor today.

Latest figures show that the family grocery bill was 1.3 per cent higher in February, 1941, than in February, 1940. Meat prices jumped 14 per cent but offset by decreases in other foods especially eggs which averaged 13 per cent lower than a year ago.

Vigilance by the Consumers' Office of the National Defense Advisory Commission has successfully warded off any skyrocketing prices due to "scares" or profiteering. The only development of this sort in the present war was the sugar scare in the fall of 1939, before the Defense Commission was set up.

Especially luxurious now are pork chops which are up 26 per cent in price over last year, because of the present unfavorable ratio of hog prices to corn prices.

The Department of Agriculture is urging farmers to raise more pigs and is predicting that by next spring and summer prices of live hogs at the farm will be sufficient to return a profit to pork producers.

Principal changes in retail food prices since last February are as follows:

	Per Cent
Potatoes	down 23.9
Roasting chickens	up 13.9
Pork chops	up 26.6
Sugar	down 3.2
Oranges	up 2.2.
White bread	down 3.7
Round steak	up 13.6
Butter	down .8
Rib roast	up 10.4
Eggs	down 13.3

Cost of fresh vegetables rose more than 4½ per cent between mid-January and mid-February of this year because of unfavorable weather conditions in growing areas.

Teachers Issue Red Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12 — A group of Communist teachers in the public schools here, striving to win converts, were in the habit of issuing a monthly publication or "Lesson Plan" that pictured Russia as a plentiful Utopia abounding in true democracy and advised the study of Communist doctrine, it was revealed today at the offices of the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the city schools and colleges.

Copies of the teachers' publication, issued by an anonymous group calling itself The Communist Teachers of Harlem, are on file at the committee offices at 165 Broadway. Excerpts made public show that, while very little in the local school administration won the approval of the Lesson Plan, Earl Browder came in for high praise, the reading of the Daily Worker was strongly urged, and teachers were told that "in the Soviet Union the intimidation and tyranny practiced by the supervisors in our schools would not be tolerated."

A letter from a former substitute school teacher visiting Moscow was reprinted, in which she wrote of the wonders of the Communist land, declaring that 12 of the students to whom she was teaching English were to serve as guides at the New York World's Fair, she added:

"On the evening of the seventh we are having a party at our house. I do wish you could join us. Can I tempt you with roast goose, wine and Soviet songs till early next morning?"

Meanwhile, two groups of student leaders at City College each announced a "mass meeting" for tomorrow, leader of extra-curricular activities at the main center voted to hold such a meeting at which teachers accused of Communism would be invited to sit on the platform. A new undergraduate organization to promote Americanism and fight subversive groups, called the Union of Students for Action, voted to hold a "patriotic rally" according to Murray Plavner, Director of the National Foundation for American Youth.

QUIET MAY
OIL BURNER
is tops!
IN OIL HEATING
MAY OIL BURNER CORP.
Maryland Ave. and Oliver St.
Baltimore, Maryland

Antiques: Story of Glass Paperweights

Book gives information for collectors on technical details and most sources of objects.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Collectors of special classes of decorative art objects are likely to have a constant thirst for more and more information regarding their particular enthusiasms. They often lament that authoritative books have not appeared to answer their multitudes of questions, and to throw fresh light on new phases of their pursuits.

Now comes a beautiful volume which will be received with enthusiasm by a smaller group, "Old Glass Paperweights," by Evangeline H. Bergstrom, published at $10.00 by the Lakeside Press, Chicago.

Even if one had been qualified to write the text for such a book, the difficulties and expense in producing adequate pictures might have been enough to prevent, until now, the publication of a volume worthy of the subject. Mrs. Bergstrom is fortunate in having overcome these obstacles. Her book was written with broad knowledge acquired as a collector of long experience and covering the whole field of art, English, European, and American.

Technical Details

Technical details of production for different types are explained, and with lively appreciation of artistic merits in wide varieties of designs. Twenty full-page color prints are strikingly beautiful, and the 80-odd half page pictures in black and white are equally excellent in their medium. The color prints seem to leave no more to be desired in enjoyment, except to actually hold the originals in one's hand.

It probably will surprise many persons to learn that the finest paperweights were made less than 100 years ago; that the earliest known were made in France about 1820, and that the greatest popularity of these objects was between 1860 and 1880. With few exceptions, those of high quality date between 1840 and 1890.

Types called millefiori (Italian for "thousand flowers") were made by all glass houses that made any paperweights at all. Two examples of the sort are shown here. No. 1 in picture above is a French one with facets; No. 2 is English, its butterfly being formed in two or three patterns of "flowers." These are colored bits, usually very thin, and are formed the same way as some kinds of holiday candy. This is possible because glass heated to the point of being shaped by the worker is about the consistency of hot candy. The technical name for the rod from which the little glass sections (flowers) are cut is "canes"; canes is also the name for the sections. Italians poetically called them flowers.

Work at Baccarat

Baccarat, also in the Vosges Mountains, did beautiful millefiori work, producing extraordinary effects through polishing numerous facets on a weight which was overlaid with two thin coatings of colored glass. One of these is pictured here, No. 1, the pattern arranged on a mushroom base within the glass ball.

Millefiori work originated in Venice about 1840 and reached the French factories by way of Bohemia. Baccarat produced the finest, but many other kinds as well, Mrs. Bergstrom explains. The letter B with dates from 1846 to 1849 are identifying marks.

English paperweights were made in Bristol, Nailsea, Stourbridge, each having characteristics of individuality. Bristol was noted for its rich sapphire blue and royal blue; also for white glass, which was more than translucent, semi-transparent.

Most American paperweights came from New England Glass Works in East Cambridge, and from the Boston and Sandwich Glass Works, Massachusetts plants that were prosperous through the half century following 1830.

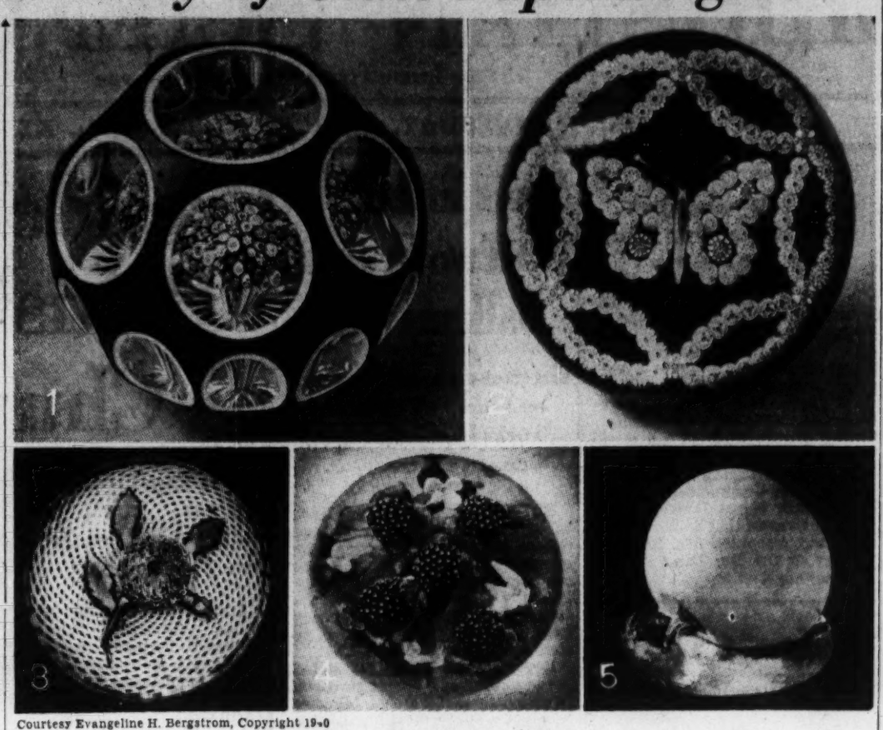
Many patterns were made in Sandwich, fruit and flower subjects being the most admired. See Nos. 3 an 4. A pink poinsettia with dew on its petals was comparable to a similar example from Baccarat.

The New England Glass Works at East Cambridge brought the highly skilled François Pierre from Baccarat; John Hopkins was another outstanding workman, his output being large up to 1874. East Cambridge types were many—molded fruit, flowers, animals, letters, and figures. The range was wide, the work excellent, and the production large. A typical well molded apple is shown here, No. 5.

The nature and scope of the book is suggested by the few facts here drawn from the pages concerning important factories. Interspersed are enlightening explanations of techniques and valuable hints for the collector.

A chapter on "How Paperweights Were Made," answers a question that often has been asked but, hitherto, has not been explained satisfactorily.

This reviewer believes many will join him in gratitude to Mrs. Bergstrom for her admirable work, well aware that the reward for much labor and expense must come chiefly, if not wholly, in this intangible form of thankful thoughts. That has been the experience of other writers who have produced worthy contributions to the literature of applied arts.



Courtesy Evangeline H. Bergstrom, Copyright 1940

Some Paperweight Designs

Many glass makers in America and Europe produced paperweights between 1840 and 1890. Varieties in type are indicated by these examples, which actually do not differ so much in size. Number 1 is French, from the Baccarat works; No. 2 was made in Bristol, England; Nos. 3 and 4 came from the plant at Sandwich, Mass., while No. 5 shows a specialty of New England Glass Company, East Cambridge, Mass.

I. L. O. Rallies Workers To Defeat of Naziism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Labor's stake in the defeat of Naziism is so great that it must, for its own protection, make the fullest temporary sacrifices to insure victory.

That is the urgent appeal which comes today from the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. It appears in the last I. L. O. report on "war economics" prepared under the direction of John G. Winant before he resigned to become American Ambassador to Great Britain.

"The economic and social problems of wartime are now the chief concern of workers, employers, and governments alike in democratic countries," Mr. Winant said in a foreword. While the Ambassador does not underwrite all the views expressed in the report, he states that in general they are in accord with his own viewpoint. Undoubtedly the report reflects the direction of Mr. Winant's own thinking and therefore takes on special significance at this time.

"The workers," the I. L. O. study declares, "are at present engaged in a war, the outcome of which will decide the future of labor and democracy not only in our time but for generations to come.

"They must overthrow the Nazis and Fascists whatever the cost, if they are to preserve the most important gains which they have made since the downfall of the feudal system. Consequently, efficient economic organization for war is the main problem facing organized labor at the present time."

Extension of Working Hours

The report strongly urges labor to put the war effort as its foremost purpose and recommends the extension of working hours to the physically practicable length. It notes without criticism the British Government's latest decision prohibiting strikes and lockouts and providing for the compulsory arbitration of all trade disputes which cannot be settled by agreement and negotiation.

The I. L. O. has no apprehension that the social gains which Labor may be asked to suspend in the interests of the war will be lost nor that the necessary delegation of war-emergency powers to democratic Governments will undermine democratic institutions. It holds that the alternative is the greater risk and the greater danger.

But in order that increased governmental powers shall be used with justice, the report recommends that "Governments should be made widely representative and should include the leaders of the Labor movement chosen by the workers."

"New Order" Under Scrutiny

"Provided this condition is fulfilled," the report concludes, "there are no adequate grounds for the view that democratic institutions would be prejudiced by the grant of adequate powers to Governments to wage total war against aggressor countries. Provided that it is equipped with reasonably adequate material weapons against external aggression, democracy is a hardier plant than many of those who give it lip service would have us believe.

"Aggression in Western Europe and the Far East has brought millions of workers under the domination of alien rulers. It has deprived workers in long-established democracies of liberties which they had come to take for granted as part of an inalienable social heritage. The workers in those areas are told that they are to enter into a 'new order.'

"It is indeed a new order as far as the twentieth and indeed the nineteenth centuries are concerned. In it there is no place for democratic institutions, for freedom of speech and association, for the advancement of social welfare, for, indeed, any of the ideals and objectives toward which the workers have struggled since the era of modern industrialization began.

"If this 'new order' already established over most of continental western Europe, were firmly entrenched there and extended to the rest of the world, as its creators desire it to be, the gains made by the Labor movement in 150 years of struggle would everywhere be lost overnight and the workers of the world sink back into conditions of serfdom from which it would be even more difficult for them to emerge than it was for their ancestors to strike off the chains of the feudal system.

"This must not be. There will be no want of individual courage and determination not only to frustrate these attacks but to drive forward to an order in which social justice will be more widely realized than it was in the prewar order. Let us see to it that the courage and determination of individuals are backed by such thorough economic organization in the service of democracy that success is assured."

Limit on Consumer Goods

Until there is full employment of labor and industrial capacity, the I. L. O. admonishes against "indiscriminate reduction of consumption," but when unemployment of both labor and productive power has been reached it affirms that "drastic reduction in the output of consumers' goods, other than those goods necessary for the maintenance of health and efficiency, becomes necessary."

It holds that in a democratic community the distribution of the changes in consumption should be based on two principles.

"There should be no reduction but an increase," it says, in the consumption of basic necessities by those who at present consume less of them than is required to maintain efficiency and health.

"Next, as regards the incomes of those who earn more than is required for the maintenance of health and efficiency, the higher the income the greater should be both the absolute and the proportionate reduction of the amount left available for consumption, up to a certain level above which no further income should be left for consumption."

As to the most equitable and efficient method of restricting consumption, the report commends "a combination of taxation, compulsory lending, and rationing, with some provision for voluntary lending."

It is the considered conclusion of this I. L. O. study that as soon as unemployed labor becomes absorbed the only consideration in lengthening working hours in defense industries should be efficiency.

"During total war, or when total war is threatening," it says, "the relation of hours to output should be the sole criterion."

15,014 Support 'America First'

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—The America First Committee reported yesterday that it has received $127,615.88 to date from 15,014 contributors.

At the same time it made public a list of 65 persons who had contributed $100 or more each. Among them were Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, acting National Chairman of the organization; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, John T. McCutcheon, H. L. Stuart, Ernest T. Weir, Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., and Sterling Morton.

Others on the list of those who contributed $100 or more were Horace C. Flanigan, Howard A. Smith, Mrs. Margaret P. Welch, Max W. Babb, Henry B. Babson, Katrina McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barrows, W. O. Barthel, Otto C. Beich, John W. Blodgett, Ayres Boal, Edgar J. Uihlein.

John Burnham, Robert Byerly, Asa V. Call, Thomas J. Carney, David R. Clarke, Kent S. Clow, W. J. Corbett, Henry M. Crane, Louis H. Hosbein, Mrs. George T. Langborne, Livingston Lansing, Morris E. Leeds, Frederick A. D. Schwarz, S. W. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Morse, Miss Evelyn McCutcheon, Edward Muehlenbrock, Garrett W. McEnerney.

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W. H. Regnery, Henry Pope, Ernest E. Wheeler, Wallace E. Pratt, Mrs. Caroline H. Robinson, Walter K. Shaw, C. R. Shaeffer, Clay Judson, Louis Siebar, Leighton A. Wilkie, J. Sanford Otis.

The committee did not identify any of the contributors and did not furnish their addresses.

Unused Capacity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Although large defense contracts have been let in the Metropolitan Oakland area, many machine shops and small manufacturing plants here are employing their equipment and skilled workmen to only 50 per cent capacity.

Carl F. Wente, Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, announced that a survey of 700 firms in the area indicated that defense production was not being utilized efficiently.

While the Chamber survey was made with the aim of speeding the defense program and of putting all eligible plants in Oakland to work on these valuable contracts, it also confirms the fact, recently disclosed, that there is no dearth of skilled workers in the San Francisco Bay region, and talk of such scarcity has not only been overpublicized, but it has been greatly exaggerated.

Railroad Pay Raises $600,000 in Carolinas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A pay increase totaling approximately $600,000 annually was received by 4,200 employees of the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, and Southern Railway when the minimum wage order of the Nation's railroad workers became effective March 1, according to Stephen R. McRae, Acting Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

This applies to North and South Carolina only.

Ford Wants Youth in Government, Calls Defense Training Good Step

WAYS, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Henry Ford would like to see more young men running this Nation's Government and believes the national defense program will be "educational to that end."

The Detroit automobile maker suggested that government should function along industrial pattern and predicted that objectors to war "will make themselves heard" in America.

"If our young men are to do our fighting, why can't they run the country?" the industrialist asked in an interview just before leaving by train for Dearborn, Mich., after several weeks at his plantation home near here.

"The defense program will serve to build our youth physically, train them in leadership, and at the same time introduce many of them to new vocations.

"With this training behind them, more young men will enter public office and the Nation will be better off, for the old heads have made a botch of things in many quarters.

"Government ought to be modeled more after industry, with advancement in office based entirely on ability and record of service."

On the subject of defense and education, he said:

"The defense program has brought out vividly that this country needs more men skilled in trades. By skilled I mean just that, not a mere smattering of a subject.

"Too many of our school graduates lack specialized training and have no particular destination when they set out upon the sea of commerce. I am glad to note that vocational schools and courses are springing up rapidly throughout the Nation.

"The danger in this program of vocational schooling is that we may get too far away from the fundamentals of education. We must retain the basic education too."

New York Community Service Group Considers Broadening Social Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—The first complete annual report of the Community Service Society of New York since it was established by the merger of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society was made public by Walter S. Gifford, Chairman of the Board, and Barkley Henry, President of the Society, yesterday.

The Society, which works for the betterment of family life in the community, is considering extending its services, the report says, to include other problems, such as broadening the frontiers of social work into the area of prevention, aid to youth to acquire thorough vocational training in the skills demanded in the present complex industrial civilization, education of families to prevent illness, alleviation of the condition of persons living in cellars and basements and the need for fuller public understanding with regard to the unemployed and those on relief.

"These are but a few of the problems New Yorkers must face," the report says. "The Society will share in facing them and in seeking to throw its influence into the balance for the good of the entire community."

During the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1940, the Society spent $2,728,051 in aid of 83,819 persons in 33,432 families in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx, the three boroughs it serves, the report says. Total contributions were $1,125,948.54 the report says, adding that the Society was left with a deficit for the year of $40,311.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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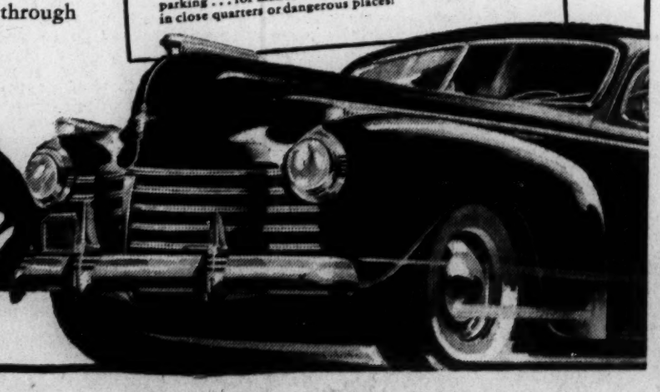

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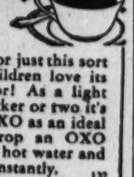

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'Window Dressing' in Germany Makes Everything Look Fine

Continued from Page 1

table basis and conducive to good staying power.

When you reach Berlin you may have some difficulty betting a porter for your baggage, but probably not. You may have to wait for a taxi unless arrangements have been made in advance.

You will probably go to one of Berlin's three luxury hotels—the Adlon, the Esplanade, or the Eden. They won't seem particularly expensive to you because you will obtain tourist or registered marks for your dollars, which means that prices will seem just half as high to you as they do to a German.

You will be impressed by the well-dressed men and women. But don't be too easily fooled. The men are government officials or big industrialists who have been privileged to journey to some of the occupied countries since the war began. The chic women's clothes came from Copenhagen or Bucharest or Paris—all part of the spoils of war for the privileged class bought at arbitrary rates of exchange between the mark and the currency of the occupied country which give the conquering German an exaggerated purchasing power wherever his armies have preceded him.

Food for the Visitors

You will be impressed by the variety of food on the menus and probably conclude at once—as I have heard many a "visitor" conclude—that there is plenty of food. You will be offered lobster, oysters, paté de foie gras, fish, chicken or goose—none of which use up your precious meat cards. What you won't know is that the average German doesn't have a chance to get any of these things more than once or twice in six months.

For the average German cannot afford to eat in the luxury hotels and must get his fish or fowl on cards which do not guaranty him a fixed amount, but only his "turn" whenever his fish monger or poultry dealer, where he must be registered, gets some in. My secretary got dried fish twice, fresh fish never, and poultry twice in five months.

You will be invited at once by some official designated to watch over your particular "instruction" to lunch or dinner at one of two clubs maintained specially for joint benefit of foreigners and the official elite—the Ausland Club recently modernized in the most lavish degree by the Propaganda Ministry, or the Ausland Presse Club, equally sumptuous, maintained by the Foreign Office. Or you will be taken to one of the four or five luxury restaurants equally well provided with exotic and luxury foods as the two Clubs, but where prices are fabulous even with your special marks. The Club prices are lower than the hotels and their privileged stocks of supplies even include coffee.

Unless you are insistent on seeing things for yourself you won't get much chance to eat in other places or talk to ordinary Germans or even to the older American correspondents. Your meal times will be booked well in advance with government officials whose job it is to see that you get the right impression, or with members of the old aristocracy who will charm you with their manners and disarm you by saying, "of course there are many unfortunate things about the Nazi regime, but . . ." What comes after the word "but" is what counts.

Handsome Show Windows

When you walk through the streets you will see as handsome show windows as anything Fifth Avenue can boast, or Bond Street or the Rue de la Paix in prewar days. But you may not notice unless you are very observant that there is many an empty shop behind a fine window display and almost always a little card in a corner which says that nothing in the window can be sold. Those show windows are the real "Potempkin Villages" of Germany.

There are a lot of other things you as a visitor will never see. You will not be shown a concentration camp. Only rarely will you see even one of the old Brown Nazi Storm Trooper uniforms. You won't see anyone being beaten on the streets. You won't see any badges of mourning. Even the Black Guards, the famous "SS," now wear the same uniform as the regular army except for insignia. All these things are kept out of sight both for your benefit as a "visitor" and for the peace of mind of the ordinary German. The unpleasant things, including aid raid damage, are hidden away as quickly and as completely as possible.

The real truth behind all this is that you will see wartime Germany as a member of a privileged and sheltered class, which is very privileged indeed. You will live and eat and travel as do the party elite or industrialists or businessmen who have made their terms with the party and enjoy the status of a new upper class. But the difference between this privileged class and the standard of living of the masses is not enough to justify any expectations of serious food shortage or a collapse of the German war effort from any other kind of shortage.

Food is actually more plentiful this winter than last, due to the spoils of conquest, milder weather and better regulation of the transportation system. A weighted graph which took these factors into account would show a steady but very gradual decline in the food situation, but a decline which, barring something unusual such as heavy war damage, would not cross the danger point for as long a time as is worth talking about.

Industrial raw material supplies are adequate, except for a few scarce metals such as tungsten, for a long time. Wherever there is a shortage it is met by the simple expedient of cutting civilian consumption to whatever point is necessary to meet military needs. And the civilian takes it, grudgingly and with plenty of complaining, but with resignation and no serious thought of resistance or rebellion.

Strongest Weapon in War

Despite all this the German propaganda contention of German invincibility is just as hollow and false as the 1939 expectation that German morale and German resources would crack immediately on outbreak of war. The strongest single war weapon Germany has is this very legend of invincibility which is fostered by every avenue of German propaganda. The one thing which would make ultimate German victory certain would be world-wide acceptance of it.

But if the outside world sets its mind against this legend, refuses to accept it, strains every effort to overcome it, it can prove the falsity of the illusion. For German resources are not inestimable. They can be strained to the breaking point, by intensification of the blockade. And German morale would not bear the strain of a protracted war, particularly if the average German citizen were made to see nothing but defeat at the end of a long struggle.

The best "fifth columnist" Herr Hitler has is the well-intentioned but gullible "visitor" who comes back from Germany and reports that Germany cannot be beaten. There are plenty of them who have reached this conclusion quite sincerely because everything they have seen or heard in Germany fits the picture, including what purport to be confidential, secret reports on airplane and submarine production. Part of the technique of deception is to have a "visitor" hear things which he thinks he is not supposed to hear.

Personal Interest Seen

There have also been some American businessmen and bankers—I have talked with them in Berlin—who have a personal interest in German victory. These are the men who brought "peace plans" back to Washington, who keep insisting that Germany and the United States could live peaceably and trade profitably together and whose reports had a lot to do with the trip Sumner Welles took to Berlin a year ago. What Mr. Welles actually learned did not, incidentally, confirm the reports of the bankers and businessmen as to Germany's readiness to conclude an acceptable and fair peace.

Germany can be defeated if (1) England can hold out, (2) the blockade can be tightened and (3) the war can be carried more forcefully into Germany. If these three conditions are met the German confidence in victory will be undermined. If that confidence is removed, and particularly if something is done to give the German people a reason for thinking that defeat would be less terrible than protracted war, this great German illusion can be brought down and brought down much more quickly than seems credible now.

At the present moment the average German is more afraid of defeat than anything else. But he also has an acute recollection of the sufferings of 1917 and 1918. He has no more taste for a repetition of the sufferings of a long-drawn-out war with an uncertain outcome than he was for another Versailles Take the fear of Versailles from him by a sincere prospect of something more constructive and better when the war is over and he will give up rather than suffer the strain of a bitter-end conflict.

How does an American newspaper man work in Berlin? How much of the truth is he able to report and which are the writers who can be trusted? Mr. Harsch will tell the inside story of the American press corps and its constant struggle with German propaganda in his next article.

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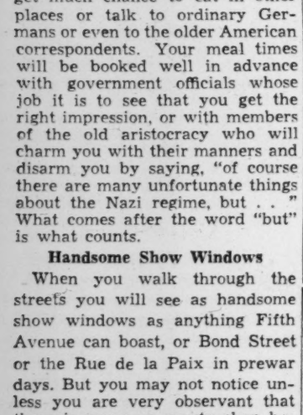

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America: Slave or Free?

8 *Nazis Burn Books to Halt Thinking; U. S. Prints More to Encourage It*

On the evening of May 10, 1933, a red glow colored the skies from the center of Berlin. It was not the Reichstag fire which symbolically was consuming the German Republic. It was a literary fire which was burning freedom from the face of the Third Reich, for freedom stood in the way of the totalitarian ideal.

On that night Nazi students touched into flames 25,000 volumes of writings unwelcome in the Nazi state. It is reported that 40,000 unenthusiastic Germans witnessed this somber sight in front of the University of Berlin.

Only a drizzling rain could protest as Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment, discoursed upon "the symbolic significance of the gesture."

The books? There were works by Helen Keller and Maxim Gorki, Jack London and Arthur Schnitzler, Ernest Hemingway and Thomas Mann, Upton Sinclair and Albert Einstein.

Yes, and there was writing of another author which seemed to burn the hottest. But today he is friend, ally and Herr Hitler's left-hand man concerning whom no harsh word may be spoken in Nazi official publications. He is the black-mustached, enigmatic supporter of the Axis, Hitler's Communist collaborator, Joseph Stalin. Address: The Kremlin, Moscow.

While dictatorship burned books, democracy provided a haven for them and for many of the authors.

Slave Way

Pointing to the dying embers of Berlin's great literary bonfire in 1938—one of the first acts of the Government after Adolf Hitler's rise to power—Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, came to the front of the reviewing stand from which he had supervised the spectacle, and declared:

"These flames do not only illuminate the final end of the old era, they also light up the new."

That was a promise which was kept.

Minister Goebbels, whose whim is artistic law, whose word can only be countered by Herr Hitler himself, immediately told every German author and playwright, musician, artist, actor, journalist and editor this:

There is to be no culture but National Socialist culture. There is to be no artistic expression but that approved by the state. There will be no "production or distribution of cultural goods" except by artists licensed by the Reich Chamber of Culture.

This is the "new era" of totalitarian art. No artist can practice his art unless he has been admitted as a member of the Reich Chamber of Culture. "Political reliability" is the first test. For this reason Germany's most distinguished artists are today either in concentration camp or in exile.

"As good almost kill a man as a good booke; who destroys a good booke, kills Reason itself," said Milton.

Dictatorship Suppresses Thought

Dictatorship acts to suppress thought in order that it will not succumb to it. It fears the poet, the painter, the philosopher, the writer. If it cannot control the artist, it acts to disarm or to kill him. It has been so whenever and wherever despotism has sought to retain or recapture its rule.

Herr Hitler is not an originator of repression; he is a perfector of it.

In 200 B. C. Confucius' works were burned by Emperor Chi Huang Ti who frowned upon all literature of ideas.

In 35 A. D. Homer's epic poetry was suppressed because Caligula found Greek ideals of freedom inconvenient in Rome.

Casting its shadow ahead, the German state in 1808 suppressed the production of "Faust," and during the Napoleonic wars repeatedly besought Goethe to write poems against the French, which he refused to do. "The French," he said, "are a civilized people, and I shall not attack them."

Goethe is more German than Herr Hitler, and poets are tough.

It is recorded by American newspapermen who were present that the great throng of German citizens who were summoned to witness the Berlin book-burning, the first of a long series of literary atrocities, were "unenthusiastic."

Today, in Russia, the Bible cannot be brought across the carefully guarded frontier. To make sure that present and potential Communists shall not, in Herr Hitler's words, objectively "explore any truth," the Soviet Government requires that the sections on religion in all state libraries—there are none but state libraries—shall contain solely antireligious books.

Russian Black List

The Russian black list ranges from "Huckleberry Finn" to textbooks on accounting, and does not permit the reading of Henry Ford's autobiography, "My Life and Work," although an occasional Ford car on the street and a group of Lincolns around the Kremlin can be seen. The Russian moviegoers are allowed an occasional Harold Lloyd, but not Charlie Chaplin.

Perhaps this lack of enthusiasm for book burning is more German than Naziism. Perhaps that persistent quality, faintly but perceptibly, casts its light ahead. For the fact is that despite the worst the Gestapo can do, despite constant terroristic repression, despite the Government's decree of April 24, 1934, which makes any attempt to influence the masses through unauthorized printed matter "punishable by death," there continues a brave and persevering subterranean dissemination of the "other side." It is small but it is indomitable. Its influence may be far greater than its numbers.

Thousands of pro-democratic, pro-German, anti-Hitler, anti-aggression pamphlets are being addressed to names of Germans picked at random. More thousands are surreptitiously delivered in person. They are left in milk bottles, delivered inside very correct newspapers, left in taxicabs, inserted in guide books, slipped between the pages of harmless looking tomes.

This is a feeble but fearless means of communication. It bespeaks the everlasting resistance of an idea to repression.

Free Way

When President Hoover was grappling with the first evidence of the deep economic depression which America was about to experience, Christopher Morley, author and essayist, called at the White House.

"What at the present moment is America's greatest need?" Mr. Morley asked.

Without any doubt, without any hesitation, the President replied: "America's greatest need is a great poet."

President Hoover no doubt had in mind Aristotle's definition of poetry. "History," said Aristotle, "draws things which have happened, but poetry things which may possibly happen."

Carlyle has remarked that no nation is great unless it has a voice. It is the essence of democracy to give to free men the right to voice their highest aspirations. The artist is the servant of freedom, not the employee of the state.

As America during the year 1940 faced, in the words of the President, the gravest peril since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, it turned to the free voice of the printed word as never before.

Demand for Books at Peak

Numerically publishers never issued so many books, never experienced such a popular demand for books.

Their subject matter stemmed from the times, reflecting the Nation's growing awareness that democracy cannot be separated from religion, must rest upon elements of spirituality in the people.

Second only to the 35 per cent increase in technical books over a year ago was the increase in works relating to religion which, responding to public interest, was 21 per cent over 1939. Poetry and drama was up 12 per cent. Fiction was up 12 per cent, the first increase in fiction in six years.

American writers insisted upon writing, American publishers insisted upon publishing, the American people insisted upon reading books which, contravening Adolf Hitler's mandate for totalitarian culture, explored many truths, regardless of which side they favored.

Marxist literature could be read; there was little interest in it. American writers freely debated the fall of France, appeasement, the most controversial domestic politics—which easily resolved themselves in the ballot box—propaganda of every name and nature, defense, and measures "short of war."

Among the works of fiction which were most read in 1940 were two novels of potentially deep controversy, both resented and freely criticized by minority groups. One was Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," which served to prod the Nation into full consciousness of the problem of the migrant worker; the other was Roberts' "Oliver Wiswell," a novel of the American Revolution which gave the British loyalists all the best of it and America's revered forefathers all the worst of it.

Mr. Roberts was exploring a facet of the truth; he was free to do so.

Attack on Government

Nineteen forty's best-selling nonfiction included one of the most pungent and penetrating attacks on the Government in office. It was Flynn's "Country Squire in the White House." It also included an incisive and persuasive defense of the Government's foreign policy. This was Alsop and Kintner's "American White Paper." The "Country Squire in the White House" sold more copies but "Country Squire" himself still got more votes. That's the way it works out in democracy sometimes.

Americans gave a good deal of attention to Hermann Rauschning's "The Voice of Destruction," a criticism of Hitlerism from inside, and they also widely read Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "The Wave of the Future."

Suppression is the principle of government underlying dictatorship.

Suppression is the exception to the principle of freedom underlying democracy.

America's democracy has experienced some exception. Ibsen's "Ghosts" still cannot be played upon the public stage. Shaw's "Man and Superman" was withdrawn from the New York Public Library.

One library in the United States ordered its three copies of "Grapes of Wrath" burned. Another library withdrew Mrs. Lindbergh's "The Wave of the Future."

The freedom of the artist to create, the freedom of the publisher to publish, the freedom of the American people to read and speak have found opposition at different times for different reasons. That opposition has been sporadic, unsuccessful. That is why America is a democracy.

In Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," as Marius, the Napoleon worshiper, is holding forth without end at his club, he brings his harangue to a close with these resounding words:

"Be just, my friends! to be the empire of such an emperor, what a splendid destiny for a people, when that people is France, and when it adds its genius to the genius of such a man!

"To appear and to reign, to march and to triumph, to have every capital for a magazine, to take his grenadiers and make kings of them, to decree the downfall of dynasties, to transfigure Europe at a double quick-step. . . .

". . . to follow, in a single man, Hannibal, Caesar and Charlemagne, to be the people of one who mingles with your every dawn the glorious announcement of a battle gained, to be awakened in the morning by the cannon of the Invalides. . . .

". . . to send your legions flying over the whole earth as a mountain sends its eagles upon all sides, to vanquish, to rule, to thunderstrike . . . to sound through history a Titan trumpet call, to conquer the world twice, by conquest and by resplendence, this is sublime, and what can be more grand?"

"To be Free," said Combeferre.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Dallas Marks Century of Industrial Growth

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Back in 1841 John Neely Bryan tethered his horse here on the bank of the Trinity River and set up a log cabin for security. Today, 100 years later, Dallas folks find themselves in the midst of another defense effort, with their unity enhanced by their centennial celebration of the founding of this metropolis of the Great Southwest.

The vigor and enthusiasm which built here on the once isolated and barren Texas plains a modern city is behind the present defense program on a gigantic scale. And some substantial results are promised. Bryan, a young Tennessee lawyer, had what one Dallas citizen says the city itself has inherited, a lot of "git up an' git."

Dallas is built on oil, cattle, cotton, and just plain "tradin'." It doesn't depend, though, on any one, and it never felt the full force of the depression as did the industrial centers of the North. Taking stock of its economic position over the recent year-end, business leaders here found that figures on bank clearings, bank debits, telephones in use, electric meters, postal receipts, and such things, were at an all-time high.

Employment Gains

Construction contracts awarded in 1940 were 32 per cent above 1939, the highest since 1925. New car registrations were up 26 per cent. Some 1,236 new business firms decided to set up shop here in 1940. In January this year there were 88 more.

The employment index jumped 14.1 per cent, and the pay roll index 20.2 per cent from December, 1939, to December, 1940.

This current improvement has not been of boom proportons, however. Dallas has been advancing more or less that way for so long that it seems almost natural to people here. And it isn't likely, the leaders say, that there will grow out of this pick-up, war or no war, any serious kind of a boom. For the growth is substantial. It is simply meeting a deep-seated need, not a fly-by-night appeal.

Dallas plans. For instance, It called in an expert city planner way back in 1910. Its expansion has been steady but always under control. Little has been lost and there is little to undo.

Co-operation among the business people has always been characteristic. And it is through co-operation, under auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, that the city has worked out one of the most complete civic defense programs in the nation.

The leaders sniffed the news from Europe and from Washington back in January, put their heads together, and formed the Dallas Defense Council. From among its seven executive members one was chosen to survey the city's industrial facilities. Another was set to surveying agricultural resources. One looked into utilities, one into transportation and communication, and another into the co-ordination of military and local police efforts.

Detailed Program

The whole thing has been worked out in detail. For example, the utility man will know what arrangements have been or should be made by each of the utility services so that disruption of any part of a system would not put the entire system out of order. In the same manner the police co-ordinator knows what men are available in the Sheriff's Department, in the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Home Guard companies, and the Boy Scouts.

But this is all predicated on the possibility of invasion. It looks into a very dim future.

For the present the big job is to produce defense materials. And Dallas is doing its share, to the tune of around $100,000,000 worth. Not in production yet, but about the biggest thing in this field is the $8,000,000 plane factory of North American Aviation Company. This windowless, million-square-foot plant, when completed in a few months, will turn out fighter planes and bombers for the Government, the first newly erected plant of its kind to begin full production for war purposes.

Other Dallas plants meanwhile are making such things as cloth, clothing, tents, field range cradles, diesel engines, canned foods, and housing facilities.

Meanwhile there's the centennial. Dallas doesn't refer to it as the centennial, by the way, for you'll remember the whole State just joined in a big centennial celebration in 1936, the hundredth anniversary of the Lone Star State. This is the Dallas Hundredth Birthday Celebration. It starts off with an international flower exposition, March 29 to April 6, entitled the Gardens of the Americas. Mexico and South American countries, as well as other states, are to participate. Other items in the year's program haven't been announced, but it all is to be climaxed at the Dallas State Fair, in October.

Dry U. S. Army Camps Asked; Parents Urged to Support Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Heading a joint committee of 26 church and social welfare organizations who want to "Defend the Defenders" from liquor in or near camps, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, veteran crusader for social welfare causes, is leading a new drive.

The immediate goal of her group, says Mrs. Smith, who is President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is to arouse the parents of the Nation to demand passage of a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard (D), Texas, for banning liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, from all military camps and naval establishments and authorizing the Secretary of War to set up a dry zone around such areas for the protection of men in service.

After spending nearly two months in Washington, Mrs. Smith has returned here saying that the bill has a chance of passing if enough public support is rallied for it.

"The protests of American fathers and mothers are already causing the long-quiet social conscience of Congress to stir again," said Mrs. Smith. "Beer drinking in camps, some of the shows put on as camp entertainment, and liquor and vice in camp zones have brought on Washington a deluge of critical letters.

"Twenty-four years ago all acoholic beverages were illegal in army camps and naval stations. Liquor and vice were banned from zones surrounding such establishments. There were 28 States with prohibition laws, and camps generally were located in such areas.

"Today there are no such protections for our citizen army." The measure proposed by Senator Sheppard is simply one for defense, said Mrs. Smith. Military efficiency, she maintains, demands fit soldiers, and drinking reduces their physical stamina.

At the same time, she insists that the military authorities have a moral duty to protect the men in camp.

"The Government took the responsibility of conscripting our youth," she said. "Let the Government take the responsibility of defending these young men."

Selling of beer in army canteens is deplored by Mrs. Smith. Even though beer sold there is defined as non-intoxicating, she thinks the effect is harmful. In the first place, it is difficult to make certain that the alcoholic content is as low as the law requires. In the second, the habit of beer-drinking is thus encouraged, she believes.

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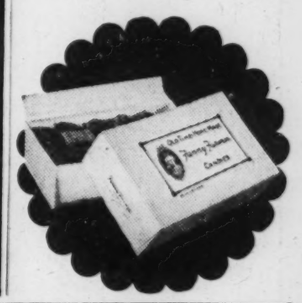

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'Misunderstood' Tokyo Wants Air Bases

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The phrase that "Japan's real intentions are misunderstood" became a byword of Japanese propaganda after the invasion of China in 1937. Foreigners in Tokyo at that time chuckled over the retort of a visitor from the United States, who, on being solicitously asked by a Japanese acquaintance whether Japan's real intentions were understood, replied briefly and suggestively:

"I'm afraid they are."

What are Japan's "real intentions" at the present time in relation to the rich Netherlands East Indies and to Malaya, the British Crown Colony in southeastern Asia, with the Oriental Gibraltar of Singapore at its southern tip? Little, if anything in the way of accurate information can be gathered from the public statements of such officials as Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and the head of the Cabinet Information Bureau, Koh Ishii.

The diffusion of authority and the convenient vagueness of the Japanese language which always lend an element of elasticity to any Japanese official pronouncement are now intensified because it is the desire of the Japanese Government to achieve its southward expansion without coming into conflict with the United States. What is really significant are the preparations and counter-preparations which are going on in the sphere of Japan's prospective "southward advance"—one factor of which undoubtedly is Japan's successful mediation of the Thai-Indo-China dispute.

Japan has apparently cut its military commitments in China to a minimum and concentrated considerable forces in the two natural points of departure for a southward expedition, Formosa and Hainan, the large island off the southwestern coast of China which the Japanese occupied in February, 1939.

The Japanese Navy is also anxious to obtain the use of the French naval base at Cam Ranh, on the southern coast of Indo-China and to obtain air and naval facilities at Saigon, largest Indo-China port, which is within 600 miles of Singapore.

It may also be assumed that Japan's mediation in the fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China was partly inspired by the expectation of obtaining air and naval bases in Thailand. But it is not clear how far these Japanese preparations in Thailand and French Indo-China have advanced.

In the field of counter-preparations the most spectacular was the well publicized arrival of considerable numbers of Australian troops at Singapore. The waters in the neighborhood of this great port have been mined. Additional submarines and airplanes have been sent to the Philippines and it has leaked out that the American Fleet in the Pacific has received reinforcements in military and naval airplanes.

Maneuvering for Position

The whole situation is one of preliminary sparring, of maneuvering for position, not altogether unlike what has been going on simultaneously in the Balkans, although decisive developments in the Orient will perhaps only take place after a longer lapse of time than is the case in the Balkans. The writer recently talked with a retired British diplomat of long experience in Japan whose views, although personal, are backed by a great weight of knowledge both of Japan and of his government's policy.

His viewpoint was that Japan is insatiable and that the problem now is not whether to resist, but when and how. He explained the closing of the Burma Road last July as a strategic move designed to gain time at a moment when it was evident that England's position would either be much better or much worse after the expiration of the three-month period during which the road would be closed. Moreover, these three months coincided with a rainy season when the road would have been of little use to China.

Great Britain's position was distinctly better, not worse, in October than it was in July; and the British Government, supported by the diplomatic co-operation of the United States, assumed the responsibility of reopening the Burma route.

Hesitant on Final Step

While clearly making preparations, both military and propagandist, for a take-off in the southward direction, Japan at the present time conveys the impression of pausing before it takes the final irretrievable step.

The Japanese Government is probably anticipating two developments. The first is an agreement with the Soviet Union, of which the reported progress in trade negotiations is a prelude. An agreement with the Soviet Union would give Japan greater security in the north at a time when all its strength would be needed for a drive to the south.

Still more important, from the Japanese standpoint, is the prospect of a major German air and submarine offensive against the British Isles in the spring, perhaps accompanied by an attempt at invasion.

Japan has always preferred to time its aggressive moves in the East with crises in the West. It seems probable that this technique will be followed in 1941, although there is a possibility that the Germans, who now have many representatives, military officers, police agents and businessmen in Tokyo may achieve their desire to push Japan into some action which would divert British and American attention and resources to the Far East. Much many develop out of the Berlin trip undertaken by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

Restrictions Felt

Meanwhile it is interesting to note that Japan is trying to offset United States restrictions on exports of iron, steel, ferro-alloys and other strategic metals by developing intensively the resources which are available in the Japanese-controlled part of East Asia. The capitalization of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, in which the Government possesses a controlling interest, is soon to be increased from 500,000,000 yen to 1,000,000,000 yen.

Total investments in the expansion of industrial productivity since the beginning of the war with China are estimated at about twenty billion yen. (The official value of the yen is a little over 23 cents.)

A more and more rigid system of priorities is being enforced in the iron and steel and machine tools industries. The iron resources of Mozan, in North Korea, of various part of Manchukuo and of the Hanyehping region, on the Yangtze River, near Hankow, are being exploited.

Emigration of Japanese farmers to Manchukuo, a failure so long as it was left to individual intiative, has made progress since it has been placed under organized state control, 82,674 Japanese farmers, according to the latest figures, have settled in Manchukuo and it is planned to send 38,000 farm households and 12,600 youths of the Volunteer Corps to Manchukuo in the present year.

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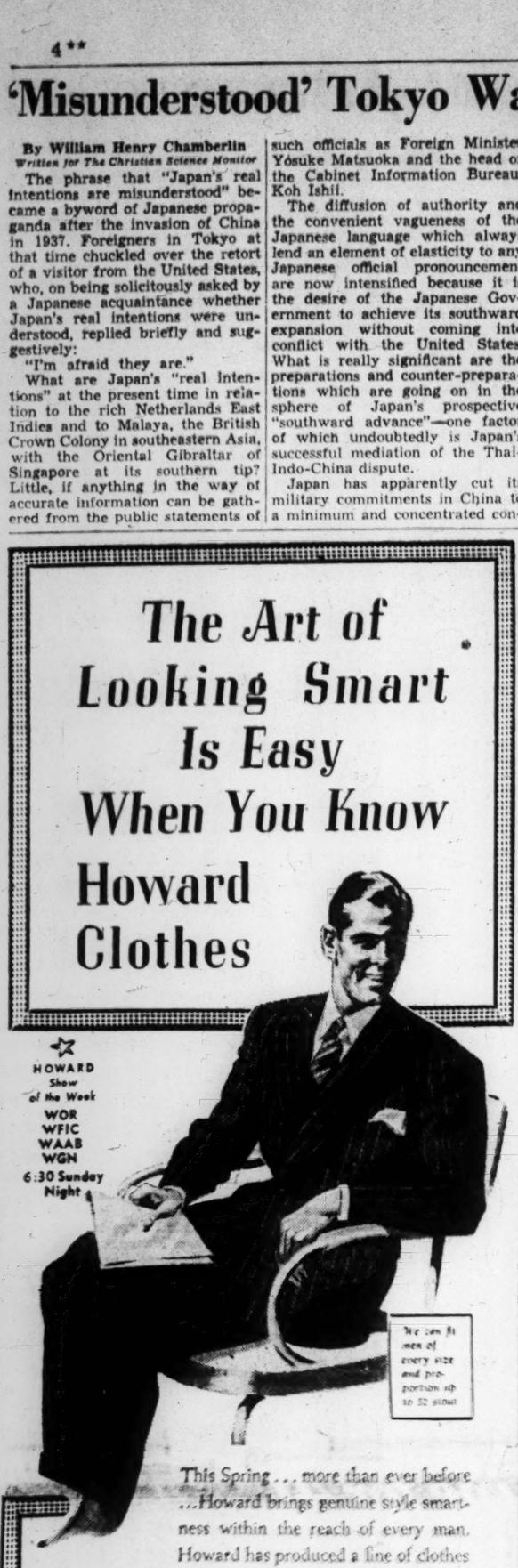

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Paris Ways Change

Wide World

Days of the Horse Return

Few automobiles are seen on the streets of Paris today. The sight of an old-time cab is not unusual. This young woman seems completely at her ease in the "cocher's" with the Arc de Triomphe in the background.

Hitler Starts Atlantic Battle; Raid Effects Told to Balkans

By the Associated Press

Whatever the real design of strategy in the Balkans, or the actual meaning of forthcoming German-Italian-Japanese conversations, Herr Hitler has definitely loosed his promised main attack on Britain in the Atlantic. His other moves on any front, diplomatic or military, must necessarily conform to that fact.

A grim admission in London of tripled tonnage losses at sea in the week ending March 2 headlines the war news. Developments elsewhere still are of secondary consequence. It is in the Atlantic that Germany must make good its boast of stalling the American aid-for-Britain program.

An admitted British loss of more than 140,000 tons of cargo shipping in seven days is serious but not critical. What does matter is Nazi ability to maintain any such rate of sea destruction over a period of weeks or months. That would gravely jeopardize the flow of American aid across the Atlantic.

Unquestionably the stepped-up Nazi sea and air attack on England is due for intensification as weather conditions in the Atlantic improve. By the same token, the opportunity for mass ferrying of American-made and Canadian-made long range planes to England for participation in the Atlantic battle also will improve with the weather.

Guides American Program

It can be reasoned, however, that the heavy ship loss rate reflected in the London statement is a prime factor for Washington in shaping final details of the aid-for-Britain program. It illustrates graphically why Administration leaders, during congressional debate on the lend-lease bill, opposed hard-and-fast restrictions on presidential authority to readjust execution of the program in the light of day-to-day war developments.

The Admiralty statement again reflects the British charge that Berlin has exaggerated the sea victories it has scored. For that same week, it said, the Germans had claimed inroads on British cargo ships aggregating some 450,000 tons. That would be a 200 per cent exaggeration, according to British count.

Weather Conditions Ignored

There might well be special reason just now for such German exaggeration. Unquestionably Nazi agents still seeking to smother major war possibilities in the Balkans that could detract from the German effort in the Atlantic are whispering "confidential" reports of British sea losses in Yugoslavian, Turkish, and Greek ears. They are calculated to bear out the Nazi boast uttered by Herr Hitler himself that the American aid-for-Britain program will prove a futile gesture against Nazi U-boats and bombers.

There is an aspect of that indicated Nazi strategy which is not without its risks for Berlin. Any drop in the weekly rate of tonnage losses inflicted on the British would imply a failure of the campaign to strangle England.

It seems possible that Nazi U-boat crews were ordered to undertake their stepped-up campaign regardless of weather or other adverse conditions in order to prevent Balkan neutrals from being swayed by completion of the American help bill. There is some indication of a falling off in the Nazi sea attack since the week covered by the British statement.

The forthcoming visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to Berlin and Rome was quickly seized upon by Italian press commentators, who hinted at early Japanese moves in the Pacific calculated to impede American efforts to aid Britain. It is a matter of some significance that it is from Rome, not Berlin, that such predictions come. Italian commentators are obviously seizing at any straw to bolster Italian morale with the notion that somebody is coming quickly to Italy's help.

American Enlistees Pass 500 In Rolls of Royal Air Forces

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—More than 500 fliers, drawn from a growing American reservoir of civilian pilots, have enlisted in England's Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force since mid-July last year.

More than 400 are flying instructors in Canada. About 40 are ferrying England-bound bombing planes across the Atlantic Ocean. About 80 are transferring British-made planes from factories to airdromes.

A few have joined the "Eagle Squadron," the American fighting unit.

The full story of the American volunteer fliers became available today for the first time as the Clayton Knight Committee, established last summer to handle applicants, sifted through 3,000 applications.

At a half dozen points in the United States, applicants are given physical and flying tests before being sent to Canadian authorities for service in the Dominion, in England, or in ferrying work.

The examination points are adjacent to Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Oakland and New York.

Anthony Hanzlik of Flushing, N. Y., who handles examinations in this area for the Committee, emphasized that enlistees are accepted from neither the airlines nor the United States armed services.

"No flier needed in this country is being accepted," he said.

Only one of five applicants has proved capable enough for acceptance. The Committee hopes to obtain about 600 additional pilots.

The safety records of the men now in service has been extraordinarily good. Two Americans have lost their lives in crashes in Canada. One was killed in England. Atlantic crossings in Lockheed and Consolidated land bombers and Consolidated patrol bomber flying boats have been without incident.

Given temporary commissions without loss of American citizenship, they have had to learn to fly not only single-engine light planes and multi-engine trainers but—in the case of Americans in England—Hurricane and Spitfire fighters and bombers such as the Blenheim.

All candidates accepted are required to have a minimum of 300 hours aloft.

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Lend-Lease Act Interests Canada

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 12—Passage of the lend-lease bill by the United States Congress poses two grave and immediate problems for Canada and may force great changes in the financial relations between this country and its neighbor.

The two problems are:

First, the possibility that the United States may lend wheat and other agricultural products to Britain, a market on which Canada now depends heavily for cash.

Second, the desirability of Canada applying direct to the United States for loans under the lend-lease plan.

Both these problems are interdependent and the solution of one may involve the solution of the other. If the United States really intends to loan agricultural commodities to Britain, Canada may well be compelled to ask the United States for loans or, otherwise, to liquidate Canadian holdings of American securities.

Canadians Alarmed

Agricultural products were added to the list of war materials in the lend-lease bill so late in the U. S. Senate debate that most Canadians did not realize that the addition was being made. The day after the bill passed Canadian farm leaders, conferring with the government here, were staggered at the possible result of this legislation. It had never occurred to most of them that the United States farmer might "lend" his wheat to Britain and thus liquidate at least part of his surplus.

Canada is dependent on Britain for virtually all its overseas sale of wheat. For wheat and other products sold to Britain Canada receives payment in gold. Canada uses this gold to buy war goods in the United States. Thus while a free gift of wheat to Britain appears to many Canadians a desirable and patriotic policy, it might embarrass other aspects of Canada's war program, which is designed to support the British program to the limit of Canada's capacity.

Canada's need for British gold to finance Canadian purchases in the United States was never greater than it is today.

Every month Canada runs behind in its total trade with the United States between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Desperately Canada has tried to reduce this drain on the Canadian supply of American dollars by reducing the purchase of American non-war goods. This reduction was ordered last year but it has not been nearly large enough to dress the balance.

Gold Payments Needed

No sooner does the Government reduce imports of non-war goods than it becomes necessary to increase the imports of war goods. Canada is buying airplanes, airplane engines, armor plate, machine tools and other expensive war goods at a constantly accelerating rate and would buy more, if they were available. This increasing drain far more than counterbalances any decrease in the purchase of American non-war goods.

Up to now, with its supplies of British gold, Canada has been able to cover this great drain. If the gold supply were cut off, or cut down, Canada would face a real emergency. Then it would become necessary to adopt one of three courses, or to combine the three into a composite policy. These possible courses are:

1. To cut down non-war purchases in the United States still further, at the expense of the Canadian living standard and with grave losses to certain American exporters. It is doubtful that the United States would welcome such a program.

2. To liquidate Canada's holdings of American securities, the amount of which has not been revealed publicly, but which are supposed to total in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000. Whether the United States would want to see the liquidation of these holdings, many of which belong to American concerns operating in Canada, is not clear.

3. To start borrowing from the United States under the lend-lease plan.

Dominion Shuns Debt

Up to now Canada has sought since the war began to avoid borrowing from its neighbor and has succeeded. This country, extremely conservative in its financial policies, abhors debt, especially foreign debt. It knows that after the war the repayment of American loans might be extremely difficult if the United States maintained its high-tariff policies and did not welcome additional imports of Canadian goods.

Canada also has avoided the sale of its American security holdings, wishing to secure as long as possible the interest paid on them in precious American dollars. Every dollar thus obtained and, in fact, every American dollar obtained in any way, must be sold to the Canadian Government, so that its future use can be determined by Government experts in the management of foreign exchange.

The lending of American wheat to Britain would alter this situation immediately and force Canada to reconsider its position, at a time when, almost unable to store its wheat surplus, it is devising means of reducing wheat production.

There is another factor. Will the United States now insist that Britain ship all its current income of gold to Washington as part of the lend-lease plan?

This shipment might not be an important factor economically to the United States, but it might be an important factor politically. American Senators, it is believed here, might well insist that if Britain is to receive goods on loan, it should first show its inability to pay cash by surrendering all its available gold.

If that happened, the flow of British gold to Canada would dry up, thus raising all the difficulties already mentioned. Thus, with its American trade on a serious unbalanced basis, Canada faces an early decision on future policy which is summed up in the simple question: To borrow from its neighbor or not to borrow? It is a decision which cannot be long delayed.

Indo-Thailand Pact Bans Accord With Other Powers

TOKYO, March 12 (AP)—French Indo-China and Thailand have assured Japan they have no intention of entering into any agreement with any third power which might prove inimical to Japanese interests, the newspaper Asahi said today.

These assurances, Asahi declared, were delivered at Tokyo's request after the signing yesterday of a Japanese-negotiated treaty ending the border dispute between Thailand and Indo-China.

At the same time, French Ambassador Charles Arsène Henry was reported to have delivered to the Japanese Foreign Office a note expressing the expectation that Japan strictly would observe terms of the agreement last Aug. 30 under which Japanese troops were permitted to enter Indo-China.

The Japanese press was unanimous in acclaiming conclusion of the Thailand-Indo China treaty as a diplomatic achievement compelling the United States and Great Britain to recognize Japan's leadership in East Asia.

Blow to U. S. Seen

The newspaper Kokumin declared British-American influence in Southeastern Asia had been struck a heavy blow and said:

"Now, step by step, we are going to face Britain and America directly and frontally in Southeastern Asia, as was the case on the Chinese continent, which is the reason why we must have new determination."

[Dispatches from Batavia said observers believed that through the Thailand-Indo China negotiations Japan had taken a long step toward establishment of the East Asia sphere of "co-prosperity" of which Japanese expansionists have been talking.

[These sources regarded as relatively unimportant the cession of Indo-China border territories to Thailand, but expressed concern over the possibility that "invisible clauses" in the treaty might give Japan potential use of bases in the two countries.]

The Japanese View

The newspaper Hochi reflected prevalent Japanese opinion in summing up the mediation as follows:

First, the paper said, it prevented further hostilities in Southeast Asia and stabilized "Japan's leadership both in name and substance"; second, it thwarted British-American attempts to torpedo the parley, and "those two countries, whether they like it or not, will be compelled to confirm Japan's right of leadership and re-examine their Far Eastern policies;" third, Germany is believed to have played an important role behind Vichy, demonstrating the strength of the Tripartite Alliance; and fourth, Japan's "southward advance made new progress."

The newspaper Asahi said, however, that the United States planned to trade naval auxiliaries for British battleships in a move which might severely affect Japan's naval power.

"It is only natural that the United States Navy, whose plans all revolve about a trans-Pacific attack, should rejoice at the prospect of obtaining two new battleships," said Asahi.

Diplomatic circles expressed belief that Japan, short on rice, had obtained assurances that it could purchase the entire rice output of the rich area which Thailand has just acquired from Indo-China.

Japan's Sphere

TOKYO, March 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral Gumpei Sekine, a widely-read Japanese naval critic, advanced yesterday a gold geographical definition of Japan's "co-prosperity sphere"—including India, Australia, and the Philippines.

Highlighting a series of provincial newspaper editorials advocating immediate advancement of Japan's southward policy, Admiral Sekine wrote in the Manchu (Manchurian) Nichi Nichi that the Japanese co-prosperity sphere should "find its latitude in a circle formed with a straight line connecting Tokyo and Colombo (Ceylon) as its radius."

Such a circle would include virtually all the major Pacific Islands, including Hawaii and the Aleutians, as well as most of Asia. The context of the article, however, indicated Admiral Sekine was thinking chiefly of southern territories.

Japan, he said, "has no territorial ambitions, but the crux of the matter lies in the question: 'If Britain is defeated under whose control would the southerners fall'?

'Day of Sadness'

SAIGON, French Indo-China, March 12 (AP)—The newspaper L'Opinion, commenting on the Japanese-mediated peace settlement which ceded parts of French Indo-China to Thailand, declared today "this is a day of anger and sadness and mourning."

"Indo-China will bow to her yoke, but will live for the day when justice is done," the newspaper continued in an article marked by many blank spaces representing the work of the censor.

Bulk of Netherlands Gold Now Traded for Nazi Paper

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—German conquerors of the Netherlands have requisitioned practically all Netherlands gold, according to authoritative reports received by diplomatic quarters here.

Soon after occupation of the Netherlands last May the German authorities announced that all Netherlands-owned gold must be sold to the German-controlled Netherlands Bank, beginning with citizens whose names start with the letter A and continuing in alphabetical sequence.

Even persons in the Z-listing now have turned in their gold for Netherlands paper currency, it was reported.

German occupation authorities, the reports stated, are trying to re-establish trade relations between the Netherlands and other German-occupied nations in order to make Holland a paying conquest.

Trade between the Netherlands and Belgium, which stopped entirely for several months after the invasion, was said to be recovering gradually, and the Netherlanders were negotiating a number of other trade agreements within the Nazi economic sphere.

Netherlands exported twice as much garden produce to Germany in 1940 as it did in 1939.

While many foods are rationed strictly, the Netherlands were reported still to have adequate supplies of canned and dried fruits. But fresh fruit was scarce, and shortages were anticipated in many major foodstuffs.

To systematize Netherlands industrial production and export trade, a Central Order Bureau has been established in conjunction with the German Chamber of Commerce in the Netherlands.

The Bureau is charged particularly with stimulating production of goods needed in Germany, especially war supplies. It acts as distribution agent for all raw materials.

Trade and export measures undertaken by the Germans are not expected to have any effect on American-Netherlands commerce, now virtually nonexistent because of the war.

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Role of Greek Civilians Complicates Balkan War

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in the United States

Now that Bulgarian and Nazi armies have placed themselves in a position to strike along the northern border of Greece, one serious problem that confronts the Greeks and their British supporters is the seriously exposed and defenseless condition of a large number of recent Greek settlers in Northern Greece.

The land borders of Greece are very extended and unusually hard to defend. The country is shaped like a revolver. The handle dips down into the sea and the rather slender barrel extends, at a right angle, along the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula. On the south of it, is the Aegean Sea; on the north, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

That long, narrow strip of rather barren, mountainous land is extremely vulnerable to attack. It sticks out as a finger and a defending Greek army, strung out there, might be isolated and cut off from its base at several points. That strip of land, consisting of western Thrace and eastern Macedonia, is full of potential Dunkirks—with very poor prospects for eventual escape.

A defending force would have little freedom of operation in such a cramped zone. If the Greek government should decide to fight the Bulgarians and the Germans, it might have to resign itself to an early abandonment of that area.

Plight of Greek Settlers

And if northern Greece were seized by Nazis and Bulgarians, the Greek settlers there would be in a serious situation. Apart from the difficult elemental problem of finding food, the principal fact is that the inhabitants there are new settlers and considered by the Bulgarians intruders.

They came over from Asia Minor after 1922, when driven out by the Turks. An international loan, administered under the direction of a representative of the League of Nations, enabled the Greek Government to set up many new villages and put up scores of thousands of attractive little white houses. In this "new Greece," new Greeks, who were really as old as Troy itself, began a new life.

They faced severe handicaps and many disappointments, because northern Greece is not as fertile or attractive as the lands from which these Greeks had fled. However, they are a very thrifty, hardy people and have done well.

Bright Page in History

Every Sunday, as they go to church and every spring as the flowers bloom, they think longingly of the wonderful fields and vineyards they have left, but they have bravely made the best of their hard lot, and come to feel at home in the Balkans.

This establishing in a new land of more than a million destitute refugees was one of the brightest pages in a rather sad history of Balkan strife. Now these people and their children are again in danger—possibly as great as when they were precipitously driven from their millennial homes in Asia Minor.

This is because they are living on land which was once Bulgarian and if Bulgarians now find themselves in a position to revive their old claim, there is no place whither these Greek settlers may flee. The whole of northern Greece, including its main port, Salonika, once contained many Slav inhabitants, whom the Bulgarians consider Bulgarians. From 1903 to 1918, in the course of many wars and revolutions, hundreds of thousands of those Bulgarians migrated from their Thracean or Macedonian villages into Bulgaria. Many of them lost everything. Others left in accordance with an agreement for the exchange of populations.

Old Days Recalled

Arriving in Bulgaria, these refugees had a difficult time. Naturally, they remembered with deep emotions, their old homes; they sang songs about them, told stories about them and often renewed their resolve to get those homes back again. They even formed organizations in Bulgaria, bearing the names of the districts, or valleys, or mountains or cities from which they had fled. They remained resentful toward the Greeks from Asia, who came to live on their farms. They have not lost that resentment.

Now, perhaps, they think, they will be able to go back. If Nazi and Bulgarian armies seize northern Greece, there are many Bulgarians who would be only too eager to chase out the Greek settlers.

No Place to Go

And if that should happen, whither would these hundreds of thousands of Greek refugees flee? Old Greece is poor and crowded. Athens is already full of refugees. Salonika is very largely made up of new settlers. There is no room for more. Besides, every available place might be a zone of military action. Where could such a vast multitude of refugees go? They are already very poor, as all Greece is poor. And most families have many children.

This prospect carries with it the certainty of so much distress that any government would shudder before it. The Nazi occupation of Norway was nothing in comparison with what a Nazi-Bulgarian occupation of Thrace and Macedonia might be. That is one of the problems which the Greeks and their British supporters will have to consider very seriously as events in the Balkans progress.

They Approve British Occupation

International

Natives of Bengasi, Libya

Appear to be satisfied with the victorious British sweep across northern Africa. They are shown as they read a British proclamation following the capture of the town. Picture was passed by the British censor and has just arrived in the United States by Clipper plane.

British Forces Push Deep Into Ethiopia

CAIRO, Egypt, March 12 (AP)—British Imperial forces occupied Dagha Bur, Ethiopia, 400 miles north of Mogadiscio, Capital of Italian Somaliland, on March 10, the British Middle East Headquarters announced today.

Headquarters at Cairo also announced that Italian losses in Italian Somaliland since British forces crossed the Juba River had totaled 31,000.

"In other sectors," it added, "our troops are continuing pursuit of Italian forces retreating toward the Ethiopian frontier."

Italians Retreat

"No change in the situation" was reported in Libya and Eritrea. Earlier it was reported that native captors of Dambacha, in Gojjam Province, were declared to be close on the heels of Italians retreating toward Debramarkos, 20 miles to the southeast.

Between the latter town and Addis Ababa lies rough country and it was problematical whether the forces of Emperor Haile Selassie, aided by a handful of British officers and advisers, would attempt to be the first to get to the Capital.

Other forces operating along the border between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan south of Kurmuk, where the British entered Ethiopia, were reported to have occupied Afodu Escarpment and were advancing toward Asosa.

Italians who had held out stubbornly at Afodu fled, abandoned their guns and other equipment, the British communiqué said.

RAF Bombs Cheren

Royal Air Force fliers aided the latter operation with an attack upon grounded Italian planes at Asosa. The RAF also bombed besieged Cheren, in Eritrea.

In Eritrea, the Fascist Air Force was declared to have been virtually knocked out.

British authorities here say the Italian force at Cheren now numbers 40,000, including 15,000 white troops.

As far as it is known here, only two Italian garrisons remain in Somaliland, one at Hafun on the Indian Ocean and the other inland from there.

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Italian troops were reported today by the Fascist High Command to have captured a British position in the Cheren sector of Eritrea, "putting the garrison to flight."

German planes continued attacks upon British bases in North Africa, the daily war bulletin said, while the Italian Air Force blasted at British forces in Somaliland.

Britain air attacks upon Tripoli and Italian bases in Eritrea were acknowledged.

Aid Group Seeks to Speed Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Greater American production of war materials, close Anglo-American naval co-operation in the Pacific, and strong steps by this country to make sure that Britain's North Atlantic life line remains intact will be the objects of a Nation-wide drive by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Operating through its more than 800 branches established in various parts of the United States, the Committee will seek to heighten public awareness of the crisis facing both this country and Britain and to channelize public demand for stronger and more positive action in behalf of the countries now defending themselves against totalitarian aggression.

The Committee, which was formerly known as "the White Committe" after William Allen White, its former Chairman, and is credited with having done much to prepare the way for last summer's destroyer-base deal, feels that with passage of the lend-lease bill it should confine itself to a broad educational campaign in behalf of greater production.

Ready to Take Stand

At the same time, the Committee is described as prepared to indorse specific measures for aiding Britain when the situation in the North Atlantic has clarified to a point where it is possible to see whether Britain's greatest need is more merchant ships, more destroyers, or direct participation by units of the American fleet.

The Committee expects to follow the same general policy in regard to its efforts to spur production — its recommendations probably covering such broad issues as longer working hours, decreased civilian consumption along certain lines and other similar sacrifices on the part of all classes.

On the question of closer Anglo-American naval co-operation in the Pacific, however, the Committee is prepared to be more specific in its educational campaign. In its official statement of policy of last November, the Committee said that "the United States and Great Britain should announce that their naval bases in the Pacific are open to each other's fleets."

Urges Accord on Fleet

Furthermore, the Committee believes that "the United States should establish a clear naval understanding with Great Britain which will permit the two fleets to be placed in the most advantageous position to protect the Atlantic for the democracies and to stop the spread of war in the Pacific. The world's future is secure if the British and American fleets control the seas."

Writing for the committee, Livingston Hartley warns the United States against refusing adequate protection to the British naval base at Singapore, asserting that Japanese possession of Singapore would make Japan "absolute mistress of all Far Eastern waters."

"This base and the British Isles are now the two key points upon which Britain's defense and American security depend," Mr. Hartley writes. "As Germany has struck west, Americans have learned how their future depends upon the fate of the British Isles. Now, as Japan marches south, it is vital that we also realize how our future will be affected by the fate of Singapore."

Urges Shipping Boost

One phase of the Committee's drive for greater production seems certain to center on the need for expanding America's merchant ship building program far beyond any goal hitherto set. The Committee is already officially on record as believing that "the United States should produce boats as rapidly as in the World War days for lease or rent to the British."

Incidentally, persons who have closely followed the development of this country's program of aid to Britain are interested that the Committee used the phrase "lease or rent" a considerable time before the President announced his lend-lease plan. There is speculation as to whether the Committee "sold" this idea to the President.

Prior to passage of the lend-lease measure the Committee concentrated principally on building up public opinion in favor of this or that development, such as the transfer of the 50 destroyers or the dispatch of a number of long-range bombers to the British. Now, however, the Committee expects that the President, due to the wide powers given him under the lend-lease bill, will feel freer to make quick decisions even though no particular public demand has arisen. This is seen as changing the direction of the Committee's work to some extent.

Prisoners to Work On British Farms

CHESTER, England, March 12 (AP)—Britain intends to put Italian war prisoners to work raising crops, Mr. Thomas Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, disclosed.

Mr. Williams told farmers that the Government promises to put between 2,000 and 3,000 Italian war prisoners on farm work in Britain as soon as ships are available to bring them.

The present shipping situation, he said, is "infinitely more desperate than 12 months ago and infinitely worse than it was from 1914 to 1918."

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Loaded Italian Transport Reported Sunk by British

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—A "heavily-laden Italian troop transport" has been torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine, the Admiralty said last night.

The announcement did not disclose the scene, other than the Mediterranean.

The transport was identified as "of the Sicilia class of 9,646 tons."

[Lloyd's shipping register lists a Cicilia of this tonnage, but makes no reference to a "class" of such vessels.]

Nazi Claims Grow

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—Attacks on Britain's supply lanes during the four months from November through February resulted in the destruction of 2,037,000 tons of merchant shipping space, the German High Command said today.

Of the total, the German Navy was said to have sunk 1,524,000 tons and the Air Force 513,000 tons.

"Furthermore," the communiqué said, "the Air Force damaged 175 enemy merchant ships by bomb hits."

It added that enemy losses from mines were not included.

French Ship Held

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 12 (AP)—Another French freighter, intercepted by British warships was taken into Gibraltar harbor today. The ship, about 1,500 tons, is one of a number of French vessels which have been escorted to Gibraltar in recent weeks.

'Team Spirit' in Anzac Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, March 12—Recent advices regarding changes in the American manual of military discipline in the direction of lifting some of the drastic rules for salutes were of particular interest here in view of a similar trend in the discipline of the Australian Army.

The theory on which modifications in the American rules have been effected—that discipline must be built upon the intelligence, individuality, and group co-operativeness of the men in the ranks—appeals strongly to Australians.

The democratic traditions of the Australian Army were established by the so-called Anzacs, who stormed the heights of Gallipoli in 1915. These traditions have made the Australian Army, offshoot of the British Army though it is, a distinct contrast to its parent body.

Here in Australia the stiff formality and the parade-ground discipline so often associated with the famous British regiments are at a discount. The accent, as the saying goes, is "on the fighting part of the business."

Soldiers of an old and honored school claim that an army must be built upon a foundation of long and solid drill. But Australian conditions and psychology justify modification in this view.

The average Australian has had a fairly sound education, he is shrewd, and observant, and he has a firm conviction that the circumstance of wealth does not make the millionaire's son any better than he. He is willing to be led so long as he is satisfied that the leader knows his job.

The result is that in the Australian Army the men expect the officers to know their job and the officers expect the men to do their work intelligently. The officers, all of whom have risen from the ranks, do not wield their authority heavily and the men do not resent it. The team spirit prevails.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the recreation marquee after a day's work is done when officers and men join in a rousing sing-song.

The Australians who fought in France and elsewhere in the World War often had little of the parade-ground bearing, but as fighters they were without equals.

Irish Group in U. S. Assails Ports Move

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—The American Congress for the Unity and Independence of Ireland declared yesterday that the 129 Irish-Americans who asked that Irish ports be opened to Great Britain "are just engaged in war propaganda work at Ireland's expense and they do not deceive anyone with brains enough to think for himself."

The 129 persons, headed by James Byrne, former Chancellor of the University of New York, last week cabled Eamon de Valera, head of the Eire Government, a request that he open the western ports of Ireland because "the life line between Great Britain has become the life line of civilization."

The Congress, consisting of delegates from Irish societies in the United States, declared in a statement by its Executive Committee that the signers of the cable "do not represent the 20,000,000 Americans of Irish extraction or any Irish group in America."

Civilian Navy Workers To Get Gas Precautions

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Training of civilian Navy workers in defense against gas attacks has begun in the New York area and will be extended to other naval districts throughout the United States, Navy officials have disclosed.

Gas masks and chemical counter agents will be stored at strategic stations throughout the naval districts. The program will extend throughout the fleets.

Liner From Shanghai Bringing 290 Citizens

SHANGHAI, March 12 (AP)—The liner President Pierce sailed recently for Yokohama, en route to the United States, with 290 United States citizens, the majority of them women and children withdrawing from various countries of the Far East.

In Shanghai, 105 boarded the liner, overtaxing her accommodations.

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Hungary Nazi Backstop; Living Cost Skyrockets

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Nazi penetration into the Balkans is putting its stamp on domestic life, as the Hungarians have found to their cost.

Prices in Hungary officially went up 14.5 per cent in 1940 compared with the previous year. Actually, however, cost of living skyrocketed. Bootlegging of foodstuffs such as coffee, tea, sugar, flour, potatoes and fats, which are scarce, is especially responsible.

According to Edwin Shanke, Associated Press correspondent, recently returned from Europe, Hungarians who can afford it have been carefully provisioning their pantries against tough times. Farsighted housewives have been piling up stocks of soap, which is becoming increasingly difficult to get.

This trend in a rich agricultural land, where before the war food was cheap and plentiful, is due to German purchases of increasingly greater supplies of foodstuffs. Hungarians know they are tightening their belts to help keep the German war machine rolling. When the Agricultural Minister, Count Michael Teleki, recently left office, reliable sources said he was forced out because he had promised Germany twice as much food as Hungary normally produces.

Rationing in Provinces

In the Provinces, rationing of certain staples is in effect. At Kolozsvar, for example, authorities permit housewives four pounds of potatoes, one pound of flour and one-half pound of fat at a single purchase against rationing tickets. Inability of some stores to supply customers even though they possessed rationing tickets and waited in long queues, has led to demonstrations and window smashing in some centers.

Control of food in restaurants is strict. The large portions of better days have disappeared. Shortages of beef and pork have obliged authorities to introduce three "meatless" days and one "single plate" day in restaurants in order to stretch the supply. Fowl, however, still is abundant, and menus even on meatless days are much more attractive than in warring countries.

Wise restaurant proprietors have found ways of pampering favorite guests and keeping their tables filled. Lamb is permitted on meatless days. Regular customers sometimes find that the "lamb" on the menu, through a "mistake" by the chef, has become breaded veal steak.

Whenever sugar is used in restaurant dishes, diners are required to yield ration tickets for sugar. Restaurant owners, however, avoid the inconvenience and the regulation by stating on the menu that honey was used instead of sugar.

Communities Make Rules

There is no apparent uniformity in food rationing throughout Hungary, Each community sets up its own regulations, depending on the supplies in that neighborhood.

Transportation of hundreds of thousands of German troops and equipment through Hungary into Rumania has disrupted normal lines of supply and brought dislocations in food stores. A shortage of railway rolling stock because of demands made by the acquisition of Transylvania also has hampered transportation.

The traffic bottleneck has resulted in a shortage of fuel, both coal and wood. So acute is the fuel problem that in Budapest a semi-blackout has been introduced in order to conserve electrical energy. Show windows no longer may be lighted after the closing hour; neon signs no longer glow; street lighting has been sharply curtailed.

Night clubs may no longer operate into the early morning hours "wasting" electricity. Two o'clock is curfew for them. Restaurants and cafes close at midnight.

Unprepared for War

Passage of German troops through Hungary shocked the people into awareness of the possibility of becoming involved in a war for which Hungary is not prepared. Reliable sources said Army heads were worried because of the lack of essential raw materials, principal among which are rubber and gasoline.

So serious is the rubber tire situation that the Army sent several buyers to Lisbon with authority to buy up huge stocks of tires even at exorbitant prices. They returned empty-handed because the British stepped in.

One sign of the tire and gasoline shortage was the rapidity with which an outmoded narrow gauge railway line was built into newly acquired Transylvania as a stopgap measure to save on truck tires and gasoline in transporting troops and supplies to the new frontiers.

One explanation for the shortage of potatoes is that the Army is diverting much of the supply for conversion into cellulose for munitions.

Domestic Policy Narrowed

As Nazi influence grows in Hungary, domestic policy is being made to conform more closely to Axis policy. Control of public opinion is being exercised. Newspapers carry favorable Axis news. British and Greek war communiques do not appear in the press. Foreign publications are combed by the censor for anti-Axis material which is blotted out carefully with black paint, frequently distorting the sense of the statements. Bookstore shelves have been stripped by authorities of any anti-Fascist or anti-Nazi books.

And yet, despite this control and the Government's alliances with Germany and Italy, people often express pro-British sentiments.

Meanwhile Nazi predominance in Hungary has made the situation of Jews acute. A new anti-Semite bill extending the effective scope of the present Jewish bill from 700,000 to more than 1,500,000 Jews out of a population of 14,000,000 is before Parliament.

By spring, or the end of 1941 at the latest, Jewish landowners are to be dispossessed. As a return on their property they will receive a small payment in cash and the rest in bonds which will mature in 1960.

Present Bans on Jews

At present Jews may not own more than one acre of farm land, may not hold public office, work on newspapers or in theaters or night clubs, run tobacco or liquor shops, manage or own inns. The number of Jews employed in private businesses is limited to six per cent of the total personnel, and the salary of Jewish employees may not exceed six per cent of the total pay roll.

Hungary has opened labor camps for Jews, conducted under military supervision. Service is compulsory for Jews from the age of 20 to 52 without regard to position.

Approximately 140,000 Jews drafted last year when the camps were initiated were released for the winter after several months of road building, farming and mining.

For many, this has had the effect of costing them their jobs, because they had to be replaced during their absence from work and upon release found no opening.

'Mother Goose' Goes to Town

Wide World

War Interlude in London

London's variety theaters are playing an important role in keeping British morale at its high level. Stage fun helps Londoners forget air raids and the roar of guns—at least temporarily. To advertise attractions at one theater "Mother Goose," otherwise Fred Hale, leads a "Golden Goose" through London Town. The "goose" is Mr. Hale's partner, Joe Arthur.

Nazi Air Raiders Attack British Mid lands

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—German night raiders, back again in force, bombed the industrial midlands and gave a city in northwestern England its heaviest sustained attack in several months.

The bombings, which continued until early this morning, drove at least 150 persons from their homes in the northwestern city and caused casualties.

A communiqué today declared, however, that throughout the entire country casualties were few and damage was not great.

Destruction of two German planes was announced.

Several districts of London also were hit, and, earlier in the evening, British fighters engaged one formation of Germans in a short, intense battle over a town on the Thames estuary.

British Bomb Kiel

A large fire and heavy explosions resulted from a Royal Air Force attack last night on Germany's big Kiel naval base, the Air Ministry announced. The communiqué told also of attacks last night on the Bremerhaven docks, near Kiel in Northwest Germany, and a daylight raid yesterday on an oil storage depot at Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

The night attacks were a continuation of stepped-up air warfare. On the previous night, Cologne, Germany's third largest city was subjected to an RAF assault declared to have started large fires in its industrial center and on the approaches of the Hohenzollern Bridge spanning the Rhine.

Attack on Portsmouth

The Germans matched this blow with a six-hour fire and explosive bomb raid on Portsmouth, the heaviest assault yet loosed against that naval station on Britain's south coast.

Aerial activity tapered off during the day with sporadic Nazi raids, chiefly against Kent. One Nazi plane was downed in the afternoon off the South Coast, the Government announced.

The British said also that seven of the German night raiders were knocked down on the night of March 10—four of them by Portsmouth's antiaircraft batteries—and acknowledged the loss of three RAF planes.

Removing Time Bomb Costs Hero £3 Fine

By the Canadian Press

London, March 12

A sailor who removed a 100-pound time bomb from a house next to his and carried it to avacant lot was fined £3 "for removing and tampering with a bomb dropped from an enemy aircraft."

The sailor said he picked up the bomb, which he could hear ticking, because relatives lived on the same street and he wanted to save them from injury.

He paid the fine but when he reached home his wife told him the neighbors already had collected more than enough money to pay for it.

Gibraltar Bombed

LA LINEA, Spain, March 12 (AP)—For the second successive day, a single bomber attacked the fortress rock of Gibraltar today, dropping bombs into the harbor and flying so low the British defense forces fired back with machine guns.

British to Print Paper in German

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—A German-language daily newspaper, "Die Zeitung," will begin publication here today "with the consent and approval of the British Government," the Maxwell Publishing Company announced yesterday.

The paper is intended to inspire formation of a "Free German group in the Allied forces," it said. It described the objective as "that unimaginable thing: a free, independent German daily."

The publishers said they wished "to offer German emigrants a new signal for rally and attack.

Former U. S. Colliers Sold to Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Sales of the former Navy colliers Nereus and Proteus to the Sagunay Terminals of Montreal, for $597,000 for both ships, was announced by the Navy Department.

The two vessels, laid up by the Navy last Dec. 5, were built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company in 1913, for $990,000 each. Each is 522 feet overall, displacing 6,275 tons.

The Navy also announced sale of the old survey ship Nakomis to the Northern Metal Company, Philadelphia, for $8,825. All three vessels are at Norfolk, Va.

Canadian Commons Studies Defense, Naturalization Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A committee of the House of Commons is beginning its survey of the Defense of Canada Regulations and with this will carry out a review of the laws relating to naturalization. There is a general belief that there will be some change in the defense regulations.

The committee, according to Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe, will be free of any interference from the Government. The Justice Minister is not a member of the committee and, while law officers of the Crown will be ready to give advice that may be asked by the members, the committee will make its own investigation and will make its recommendations to Parliament. One of the main points at issue is the extent to which the right of habeas corpus may apply in the case of internees, and the right of accused persons to have a hearing before some sort of "impartial" tribunal before they are sent to internment camps. The investigation before definite internment now is admittedly quite exhaustive and searching, and the evidence is carefully reviewed by Government officials, but the whole procedure, it is claimed, is too much of an "administrative" nature.

The bulk of the argument in the Commons favoring changes in the regulations came from small independent groups of members, in particular from M. J. Coldwell, leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation Party, and from Mrs. Dorise Nielsen, independent member from a Saskatchewan constituency, but from lobby comment it is apparent that quite a few members in the Government following also favor some amendment. At the same time there is also a pretty strong conviction that with the intensification of the war in the spring, opposition to any substantial relaxation in the defense measures may harden.

Mrs. Nielsen, the member for North Battleford, Saskatchewan, is a unique figure in the House. She is the only woman member of the Commons, and her attacks on the Government have been outspoken and bitter. She has claimed that the methods of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are much like those of the Gestapo, that she has been warned that the police are trying to "frame" her and that she will likely be interned, that democracy is being destroyed in Canada, that the Government is attempting to suppress the expression of public opinion and so forth. She said the name Defense of Canada Regulations should be changed to Defense of Capital Regulations. However, the voice of the sole woman member, with its strong London accent, fell pleasantly on the ears of the other members, and it became apparent at once that both Government and Conservative Opposition leaders felt that it would be unwise to let the impression get abroad that she was being "martyred." She contravened the rules of the House by making a lengthy speech when she rose on a "question of privilege." She was called to order by the members and the speaker, but the Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative Opposition both asked that she be allowed to go on and say everything she wanted to say. Thus precedent is established.

It is predicted that there will be frequent exchanges in the Commons between Mrs. Nielsen and the Minister of Justice. Ernest Lapointe has already pointed out that her activities in the West have not been impeded in any way. Some leaflets which she issued were examined by the law officers of the Government of Saskatchewan, but it was decided that nothing should be done and they were returned to those from whom they had been taken. The Minister of Justice wondered if she would have had the same lenient treatment if she had carried on similar activities in Nazi Germany. "I believe," the Minister said, "that the honorable member has been treated quite fairly in this country."

The laws on naturalization have not been amended for some time. Enemy aliens may still apply for citizenship even during the war. The Secretary of State may grant or refuse a certificate of naturalization whatever the finding of the court. It is believed, however, that the law will be amended to allow the Secretary of State to issue an order to stop naturalization hearings in court in certain cases.

Turks Blame 'Balkan Ring' For Bomb Attack on British

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 12 (AP)—Turkish police and military authorities declared today they were searching for a "Balkan bomb ring" they believed behind an attempt to assassinate George W. Rendel, recently British Minister to Bulgaria, who was on his way home from that country.

At least three persons were killed and upward of 20 injured last night, but Mr. Rendel escaped by a narrow margin when a bomb wrecked the lobby of the Pera Plaza Hotel, where the British diplomat had brought his party from Sofia by train only a few minutes before.

Investigators, who indicated they foresaw possible "serious diplomatic repercussions" from the bombing, examined passengers on all trains, searched baggage compartments and closely questioned all persons wishing to leave Istanbul for Bulgaria.

The fatalities included Miss Gertrude Ellis, formerly stenographer at the Sofia Legation, an unidentified woman, and two Turkish detectives.

The most seriously injured included Miss Terene Armstrong, another Legation stenographer, and two British Consuls, G. P. Paton and C. H. Page, both stationed in Istanbul. Others who were injured included First Secretary Lambert, the cipher officer, Captain Bell, and the Rev. Mr. Bell of the Church of England, all of whom came from Sofia with Mr. Rendel.

Most of the Sofia party escaped because they had gone to houses on the British Consulate grounds where they had been billeted.

Survivors declared they believed the bomb had been placed aboard Mr. Rendel's train in Sofia—perhaps timed to explode in Turkey.

Mr. Rendel, who severed Britain's relations with Bulgaria last Wednesday, had just gone to his room and was unhurt, although the blast's force damaged the second and third floors of the big stone hotel, only a block from the United States Consulate.

Query by Britain

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—An authoritative source intimated today that Britain would ask Bulgaria whether it took precautions to safeguard the departure of the British Minister, George W. Rendell.

This source said that Mr. Rendel made sure before leaving Bulgaria that representatives of Belgian, Netherlands, and Allied missions in Sofia were permitted to depart.

Bulgaria's attitude was described as "grossly cynical and impolite" in telling the Belgians that their Legation no longer was regarded as representing a nation, and in replying to the request of Polish and Netherlands diplomats for facilities to depart by saying they could be given facilities for return to Poland and the Netherlands only.

[Earlier in Sofia it was stated, that from 20 to 30 Gestapo agents and Bulgarian secret police observed the departure of the British diplomat's special train from the station platform on the night of March 10.

Two special baggage cars had been loaded late yesterday with his trunks. The cars were on a siding in a sparsely settled section of the city between that time and the departure in the late evening.]

Campbell Foresees New 'ABC'

TORONTO, March 12 (CP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to Washington, said that "when the smoke of battle begins to clear away, we will regard the Atlantic Ocean as uniting us instead of separating us, so that the New and the Old World may come into intimate communion of thought and action."

He addressed a convocation at the University of Toronto where he received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Sir Gerald expressed the hope that Great Britain, Canada and the United States might take the lead in establishing the ABC of a new order—"A for America, B for Britain, and C for Canada . . . a triangle with all sides equal."

Germany had introduced a new order of fighting, he said. Her planes were equipped with guns and her armies had found new means of communication. But that was "a new order for dying and not a new order for living."

No new order can be introduced by people who defy religion, he said.

"I am not saying that the world does not want a new, or at least a changed, order. But it does not want a new order based on the oldest fallacies and cruelties known," he added.

He said he found that once Americans discovered the effort that Britain was making in the war their attitude had changed. "Now gifts are pouring in on us in millions of dollars . . . it is almost bewildering."

Buckingham Again Bombed

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Three high explosive bombs fell recently in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, official residence of the King and Queen, killing a policeman and knocking down part of a wall, the Government disclosed today.

Incendiary bombs fell across the road from the Palace, and three other explosives hit near by.

Two of the bombs dropped recently landed in a courtyard at the Palace. A third hit a lodge house, killing a policeman and knocking down part of a wall.

The explosions shattered some of the Palace windows.

The Palace was hit by bombs in raids last fall, but none of the Royal Household was injured.

Longer Senate Term Up to Voters in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12—The Constitutional amendment to lengthen the term of State Senators from two to four years was ready for popular vote as the Legislature concluded action yesterday on the implementing measure. This was passed in the last law-making session, the State Constitution requiring adoption by two successive Legislatures before a basic law change may be submitted to the people. Assembly concurrence with Senate approval last night by a vote of 102 to 39 will place it on the ballot of the November election.

At present Senators and Assemblymen alike are elected for two years, the tenure for the latter having been increased from one year by a similar amendment two years ago, when the Governorship was extended from two to four years with election in non-Presidential years.

The Shape of Things: Uncle Samuel's Nose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—For the information of cartoonists and others interested in the shape of Uncle Sam's nose, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of Physical Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution says, that while it is traditionally pictured as strongly convex, it should be rather straight or at the most only slightly convex.

Considering Uncle Sam as a symbolic figure representing the composite American male with a few generations of ancestors born here or perhaps Anglo-Saxon, Dr. Hrdlicka makes this comment based upon extensive measurement of the physical characters of a large group of old Americans of the more cultured and prosperous class.

Overlooking dress, he finds the symbolic figure to be all right except for the nose. Among old Americans, he says, 22 per cent have the typical Yankee straight, thin nose (known locally as the "pumpkin-splitter nose"). Forty-two per cent are slightly convex.

Canadian Students Trained in Shifts

OTTAWA, March 12 (CP)—In several technical schools in Canada classes are being conducted in three shifts covering 24 hours, R. F. Thompson, supervisor of youth training in the Labor Department, said after a survey trip of the training establishments.

Mr. Thompson said more than 30,000 students had been enrolled in vocational training classes under the Dominion-Provincial war emergency training program. More than 75 vocational shops in technical schools or special training centers were being used.

Purpose of the program is to provide workmen with some skill to assist the Dominion's war effort, and the program is dovetailed with the requirements of industry, men trained in certain lines of activity being provided as required by the schools.

British Food Slogan: Eat More Potatoes

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The Food Minister, Lord Woolton, has announced the opening of potato "bars"—where one obtains all the potatoes he can eat for 30 cents.

Eating of potatoes is officially encouraged because they are plentiful, while other foods generally and sweets in particular are scarce.

The potato is served in many forms, from "springtime soup," and "potato split" to potato waffle with honey.

Italy Taking Over Butter Industry

ROME, March 12 (AP)—Strict control over the production, distribution, and sale of butter will be assumed by the Government March 24, it was announced today.

The Ministry of Agriculture said it would designate certain firms to handle production and distribution of the product.

The Government proposes to maintain a check on the supply by requiring producers to keep registers of daily milk purchases and the output of dairy products.

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President Praises Girl Scouts For Both Peace and War Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—President Roosevelt, in a message of greeting to Girl Scouts on the twenty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the organization, declared today he would like to see Girl Scouting made available to increasing numbers of girls in order to help train the youth of the Nation "to think for themselves, to be self-reliant, resourceful, active participants in their own community."

The President's greeting was addressed to Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, National President of Girl Scouts, and opened a week of celebrations commemorating the anniversary.

"I understand that in the course of your local anniversary observances during the week, attention will be given to the part Girl Scouts can play in the defenses of our democracy," the President said. "Girl Scouts and Girl Guides in other lands have shown up the valuable emergency work they are capable of performing in time of war. But we in this country are just as appreciative of what young women can contribute to a nation at peace, intent on strengthening its defenses.

"The Girl Scouts can best aid national defense by helping to make democracy work in their homes, in their troops, at school and in their relations with family and friends. Democracy's strength lies in every citizen's understanding his or her responsibility and taking part in this government. For that reason, I should like to see Girl Scouting made available to even more girls than are now participating in it.

"Young people who are learning, as you are learning through Scouting, to think for themselves, to be self-reliant, resourceful, active participants in their own community are the best assurance of the continuance of democracy that we can have. As you meet in your troops, learning how to work together and how to lead without commanding, you are preparing yourselves to be the kind of citizens a democracy needs."

Observances this week will emphasize two ideals of Scouting—Pan-American friendship and service of Girl Scouts to the Nation—officials of the organization said.

The Girl Scout movement in the United States was founded on March 12, 1912, by Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low at Savannah, Ga. The organization now has more than 600,000 members, more than 100,000 of whom are adult volunteers. More than 2,500,000 girls have participated in the Scouting program since organization of the movement.

When a Feller's Got a Friend

International

Patrolman James J. Armstrong and Friend

He certainly was a very small dog, and a very bewildered one, to be running around, or at least trying to run around, in a 12-inch snowstorm such as buried New York recently. At the same time it made traffic directing no easy job, but Patrolman Armstrong of Astoria, Long Island, scooped up the bedraggled "pooch" and tucked him under his waterproof cape where he snuggled safe and warm until such time as the traffic officer went off duty and reported back to his station where the dog's owner later claimed him.

Sharp N. Y. Legislative Clash Over Small Loans Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12—Sharp controversy had developed here today on the consumer credit issue, reported out of Committee, following a hearing on recommendations to cut the interest rates on small loans allegedly curtailed to enable Republican majority leadership to ignore small loan interest charge reductions recommended by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Democratic bills support the Governor's demand that the present rate of 3 per cent a month on the first $150 and 2½ per cent on the remainder be cut to 2½ and 2 per cent, respectively, based on a report by the State Superintendent of Banks. The Republican-controlled joint committee to study the small loan interest rate, on the other hand, is charged with attempting to railroad through measures continuing the 3 per cent charge on loans under $100, with 2 per cent on the remainder. Supporting this ratio is Senator Pliny W. Williamson, Westchester Republican, who heads the Lower House membership on the committee.

The four-hour hearing centered on the 13 installment bills drafted by the New York conference on Installment Selling, a group of nine representatives of business and two for the consumer.

Brought out under committee aegis, these would establish regulatory procedure over installment sales, requiring in general that all contracts be in large type, stating clearly every charge to be made, abolish confessions of judgment prior to a default, prohibit any wage assignment from being operative before 31 days after default, prohibit deficiency judgments if 80 per cent of the purchase price has been paid and the goods are returned, permit courts to determine the fair value of repossessed goods which are resold. A proposal by the Russell Sage Foundation to license installment dealers met with small favor by speakers.

When the installment bill schedule had been aired by conference spokesmen, less than a half hour remained for discussion of the question of interest on small loans and brought a demand for an additional hearing, from Senator Daniel Gutman and Assemblyman Mario G. Cariello, New York City Democrats and sponsors of bills to enact the Governor's small loan recommendations.

"The public hearing conducted in 25 minutes was an absolute farce," Assemblyman Cariello declared. "In view of the run-around we've received, we're going to rip the lid off this thing when it comes up before our respective Houses."

Five bills extending Civil Service to all units of local government were reported today by a legislative committee, following a public hearing yesterday. The measures were supported by the New York League of Women Voters, who also sought an amendment which would have permitted the State Civil Service Commission to provide the examination and classification of juries. The League declared that the various localities did not have the personnel to handle such matters.

Budget Whittled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12—The Republican-controlled Assembly today passed a State budget totaling $384,206,683, representing last week's legislative whittling of $1,436,000 from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's original total mainly at the expense of the State defense program.

The Lower House acted swiftly on the new cost sheet, steam-rolling all Democratic amendments to restore the defense savings which came to $1,271,000, and effecting enactment by a strictly party vote.

The Senate stage was set for equal facilitation of adoption late this afternoon, although there, too, the Democrats were ready to fight hard for restoration of defense appropriations, curtailment of which has been denounced by the Governor as sabotaging the State preparedness program.

Willkie at Book Luncheon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—The interest of Americans in current books, and in their courts of justice, are sure gauges of their interest in the preservation of democracy, in the opinion of Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie appeared as an unexpected guest at the book and author luncheon sponsored by the American Booksellers' Association and the New York Herald Tribune yesterday. Describing his visit to London's ruined law centers and book-publishing areas during his recent trip to Britain, the former Presidential candidate added:

"Whenever I go into a town or city anywhere in America, one of the first things I ask is: 'What are the bookselling facilities here?' And 'What sort of courts do you have?'

"If people read books, and are interested in justice, I've found that they also are interested in democracy."

The twentieth annual book drive of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, beginning March 17 and continuing for two weeks, will be opened by William Lyons Phelps, Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Yale University.

"One hundred thousand good books are urgently needed for the men of the American merchant marine," the current issue of the Sea Letter, official Association publication, declared.

"Unlike the personnel of the Army and Navy in the defense training camps, the men of the merchant fleet do not have a library service provided for by official appropriation. American seamen look to the American Merchant Marine Association to provide books and magazines," a statement added.

Books may be left at campaign headquarters, which is at W. & J. Sloane's at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, or at the Association's offices at 45 Broadway.

Lehman Stresses Nazi Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Since free labor has been completely destroyed in nations overrun by the Nazis, the very life of trade unionism depends upon the survival of democracy, in the opinion of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The Governor in his address made by telephone from Albany to a mass meeting sponsored by the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor at Manhattan Center here last night, declared that no group had so great a stake in the crusade for maintaining democracy as labor.

"The policy of the Nazis has been to divide and destroy," he continued. "The Nazis, by playing on racial, national and religious differences, made national unity impossible in these countries and prevented the pooling of effective military and economic defense.

"One by one, 12 nations have been struck down. Every indication is that if Great Britain falls, we will be next on the list to be attacked. I believe if Great Britain falls we would be attacked by force of arms, but even if for the time being we escaped physical attack, the economic encirclement which would come into being—complete encirclement at every point of the compass—would make it impossible for us to exist as free and independent nation.

"Our free workers and our free industry would be forced to compete with half starved slave labor of the world. We could not possibly hope to maintain our existing standard of living. Trade would be paralyzed, our factories and shops idle, our foreign trade destroyed."

Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, Chairman of the Conference, read a message from President Roosevelt wishing the Committee "Godspeed in its efforts to encourage and sustain their British brethren in the struggle to maintain these institutions of freedom on which as Americans we base all our happiness as a nation."

Mayor La Guardia, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Thomas J. Lyons, President of the New York State Federation; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, and Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, sent messages of greeting to the meeting.

Other speakers were Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Luigi Antonini, State Chairman of the American Labor Party, Frederick W. Gehle, of the British War Relief Society, and Frederick Stampfer, formerly editor of the Berlin Daily Forward.

Huge Pilot Training Post Open

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 12 (AP)—The Nation's greatest naval air training station—a $44,000,000 project at which cadets will be hastened through a streamlined course of pilot instruction, lasting seven months—was placed in commission today.

Within sight of waters where the Union fleet shelled Corpus Christi when Civil War sundered the Nation, Navy Secretary Frank Knox dedicated the station to the defense and indissolubility of the United States.

The ceremony represented transition of the station from the construction to the operation stage, although the giant building program is only 70 per cent complete.

The first group of trainees probably will enter the station within the next two weeks. The peak, when 3,600 pilots will be turned out annually, will not be reached until the first of next year.

The entire naval complement of the station—more than 1,000 enlisted men, and 200 officers in service blue — members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and other Congressmen, and Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel heard Secretary Knox' address.

After the ceremonies, the guests were served luncheon—typical enlisted men's fare—in a mess hall.

Secretary Knox declared last night at a dinner that the combination of air power, such as will be provided here, and sea power would keep this nation free.

New Air Raid Shelters

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—Distribution of steel-framed house shelters for air raid protection will begin next week, with an initial allocation of 7,500 weekly for the London area.

Norse Air Graduates Maneuver in Canada

TORONTO, March 12 (CP)—Members of the first graduating class of the Royal Norwegian Army Air Force training here, were placed on a 24-hour operational basis as the final stage of their training. Split into bomber and combat forces, they have been conducting mock aerial warfare in the skies over southern Ontario.

Although the fliers speak Norwegian all their radio messages between planes and ground control have been in English to accustom the pilots to future cooperation with British squadrons. Most of the men have had long experience in flying.

English Child Evacuees in U. S. Like Corn on Cob and 'Hot Dogs'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—An American-born mother, newly seated in the British House of Commons, has heard news by shortwave which perhaps did not surprise her too much: namely, that her young son and daughter, evacuees in the United States, like American corn on the cob, hot dogs, and strawberries and cream.

Pauline and John Rankin Rathbone, Jr., both in their early grammar school days, sent greetings and told experiences via shortwave yesterday to their mother, Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone, New England-born woman whose husband was killed in action as a flying officer of the Royal Air Force in December. Mrs. Rathbone succeeded her husband yesterday as Conservative Member of Parliament for the Bodman Division of Cornwall.

Also a guest on the weekly program, "Friendship Bridge," which is sponsored by the British-American Ambulance Corps and transmitted via Station WMCA in New York and Station WRUL in Boston, was the owner of another piping voice, Daphne Carter, whose father is a volunteer fire warden in London. The trio, conversing with parents and relatives, gave sure evidence of their Americanization, at least in the dinner-table sense.

John and Daphne agreed that "strawberries and cream" was their best dish. Pauline favored corn on the cob. Daphne, person of wide tastes, reported that hot dogs and hamburgers had become favorites with her, but added regretfully, "If I eat two, I'm no good; but if I eat one, I'm all right.'

Turning to their scholastic life, in which John and Pauline are attending a Long Island private school and Daphne is at Manhattain's Public School No. 54, John volunteered, "I like arithmetic." Daphne then told of her progress in music lessons, at which Bob Emery, Master of Ceremonies, asked, 'Have you learned do, re, me, fa yet?"

"That's French, and we don't learn French," she replied.

Oklahoma Backs Ban on Deficits

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 12 (AP)—Oklahoma has indorsed emphatically a constitutional amendment intended to outlaw State deficits—a plan which one Congressman proposes to apply to the Federal Government.

Gov. Leon C. Phillips, "debt-hating" conservative who marched into office two years ago pledging economy for a State saddled with debt, saw his program approved in yesterday's special election by a two to one vote.

Even before the results became known, Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma, predicted that Oklahoma's action would touch off a Nation-wide movement.

The Congressman declared that he would introduce an amendment to the Federal Constitution, modeled after the Oklahoma plan.

"For unless we head off this orgy of spending," he said, "this country is headed for trouble that will adversely affect every citizen."

The amendment provides that the Oklahoma Legislature cannot appropriate in excess of the average income for the three previous fiscal years without first levying new taxes to pay the bills.

Alarm Clock Sales —And People—Up

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—Whether they like it or not, Americans are getting out of bed earlier these days—proof: the Nation's alarm-clock industry is booming, or, you might say, "ringing the bell."

Philadelphia distributors of nationally-advertised clocks are convinced the induction of thousands of men into the Army and the national defense upswing are responsible for the tremendous increase in sales.

Sales in this area are up from 25 to 50 per cent, the distributors say.

One distributor reported he was worrying so much about getting his orders filled at the factories that he doesn't need a clock himself—he has insomnia now.

Another said his manufacturer is building a large addition to his plant to meet the unparalleled demand. He's 16 weeks behind in his orders and the addition isn't half-finished.

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THE CAR Ahead! IT'S OLDSMOBILE

STYLED TO LEAD BUILT TO LAST

C. I. O. Union Calls Aluminum Plant Strike

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo.—Ending a strike after one day, American Federation of Labor building laborers returned to their jobs today on construction of a $12,000,000 small arms ammunition plant. Contractors' officials said a demand by business agents for permanent passes to the construction site, cause of the strike, was not granted.

Oakland, Calif.—Two thousand men went back to work in three Oakland automotive plants today but the dispute in the Fisher Body works which caused the shutdown yesterday remained unsettled. Charles Metcalf, Manager of the Fisher plant, said resumption of work might be temporary.

New York—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations notified a group of United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries today that the Steel Workers Organizing Committee wished to open negotiations looking toward changes in their present labor agreements.

Identical letters were sent to officials of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; American Bridge Company, Pittsburgh; Boyle Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles; National Tube Company, Pittsburgh; Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Universal Atlas Cement Company, both of Duluth, Minn., and Buffington, Ind.; Scully Steel Products Company, St. Paul, Minn.; American Steel and Wire Company, Cleveland; Columoia Steel Company, San Francisco; Oil Well Supply Company, Dallas, Texas.

Under the agreement with the "big steel" subsidiaries, the notifications would terminate the present four-year-old contracts within 20 days.

Edgewater, N. J.—Congress of Industrial Organizations union employees of the plant of the Aluminum Company of America went on strike today, claiming that the company had violated overtime pay provisions of the union contract.

The plant employs about 3,000 workers and manufactures aluminum shapes used in many defense articles.

Milwaukee, Wis.—One of the Government's ace labor trouble shooters prepared for special conferences on the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company strike. John R. Steelman, Chief of the United States Conciliation Service, was expected to confer with the company management and C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers in an attempt to end the strike which for seven weeks has delayed production on $45,000,000 worth of national defense orders.

Union recognition was a major point at issue.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—Thomas Finn, representative of the Federal Conciliation Service, prepared to try to settle a fresh dispute between the C. I. O.-Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at a Lackawanna, N. Y., plant which was the site of a brief strike last month. The union, which claims 10,000 of the 14,000 employees as members, declared the company refused to discuss grievances.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Efforts were on to arbitrate differences which threatened to halt production of defense equipment at two concerns—the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company. C. I. O. machinists charged that a company union had been formed at the latter firm since the C. I. O. union submitted a new contract two weeks ago. At Minneapolis-Moline, machinists are seeking wage increases and paid vacations.

Philadelphia — Unaware that conciliators had settled their labor dispute, more than 100 pickets clashed with nonstrikers for the second time today outside the Progress Manufacturing Company plant.

Pittsburgh—The Morning Post Gazette resumed publication after a two-day suspension due to a strike of the A. F. of L. Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance when other craft unions agreed to ignore the walkout.

'I Am an American'

© Universal

Notables Tell Why They Are Glad

Outstanding naturalized Americans take the principal parts on the NBC radio program "I'm an American." Here Joseph Pasternak tells of his gratitude. Seated at the table are William Carmichael, United States District Director of Immigration and Naturalization in Los Angeles, and Mr. Pasternak. Standing are Gloria Jean, movie star, and radio engineer.

Baldwin Wins Simpson Seat In Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Hailed as a victory for national unity on foreign policy, Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican, was winner today in the special election to choose a successor to the late Representative Kenneth F. Simpson in Manhattan's 17th Congressional District.

Mr. Baldwin's margin of victory in the city's so-called "silk-stocking" district was 6,562 over his Democratic opponent, Dean Alfange, and 2,577 votes greater than the combined Democratic and American Labor Party votes. His total was 23,252, as against 16,690 for Mr. Alfange and 3,985 for Eugene P. Connolly, Labor Party candidate, who alone of the three campaigned in opposition to current Federal defense policy.

The poll in the 17th, which has rarely gone Democratic in the last 20 years, was of by-election lightness on a day of driving rain—less than half that recorded when the district sent Mr. Simpson to the House of Representatives last November.

Mr. Baldwin's success leaves a vacancy in the City Council, where he was serving his second term as a liberal Republican actively sympathetic to the reform purposes of the Fiorello H. La Guardia fusion Mayoralty.

New head of a public relations firm, his public career began in 1930 as a member of the now extinct Board of Aldermen, on which for a time he was not only minority leader but the entire minority of the Tammany-dominated body. Successively then he was State Senator and delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for Basic Law Revision three years ago.

Mr. Baldwin's post-election statement paid particular tribute to the support of Wendell L. Willkie as "leading the fight in our party for national unity on foreign policy." He also was the beneficiary of indorsement by Mayor La Guardia, who broke with his American Labor Party affiliation to support his old associate in city affairs. Thomas E. Dewey was another campaigner.

Uniform Road Safety Code Urged on State Legislatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Because national defense has brought new urgency to the cause of accident prevention, the Automotive Safety Foundation has appealed anew to the more than 40 State Legislatures now in session to join in giving the Nation a stronger, more co-ordinated, more uniform highway safety program.

"The step-up in defense industrial activity involves increased movement of men to and from their jobs," Norman Damon, Director of the Foundation, said in underlining the need of taking action at this time.

"Defense has," he emphasized, "increased the conveyance of goods and commodities. Maximum efforts now to increase the safety and efficiency of the Nation's highways conserves manpower and advances national defense efforts as well as normal economic development."

To meet the immediate necessities Mr. Damon urged that at least 13,000 additional special trained city traffic policemen, twice the present number of State highway patrolmen and traffic engineers in all State Highway Departments and all cities of 50,000 or more population be employed by States and municipalities.

National Policy Aim

Through State action the Automotive Safety Foundation seeks to bring about a national policy and a national standard of highway control.

"It is not enough," the Foundation declares in its appeal for State co-operation, "that traffic laws in any municipality or State be reasonable. They must be uniform. Motor traffic wipes out city and State lines, and the motorist, while conforming to the regulations of his own community or State, may violate those of some other jurisdiction, endanger traffic, and run the risk of accident, civil action or arrest. Motorists should not be expected to change their driving habits when they cross State lines."

To achieve this uniformity the Foundation is putting the following seven-point standard highway safety program before the States and is outlining the procedures through which it believes maximum results may be obtained:

Legislation — Two legislative steps are urged as of primary emportance. They are the establishment of a co-ordinating committee of State officials and the adoption of the uniform vehicle code promulgated by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, with special reference to drivers' licenses and rules of the road. Facilities for traffic control and accident prevention are, it holds, still pitifully inadequate to the size of the task.

Motor Vehicle Administration — It stresses that the best legislation is of little value unless well-administered. The central need is uniform, adequate accident reporting and analysis, examination of new drivers and the power of suspension and revocation of drivers' licenses. Probationary licenses for young drivers and re-examination of drivers with bad accident records are recommended.

Enforcement — In cities four traffic officers for every 10,000 population are urged. Detailed reforms to improve the general level of traffic court procedures and the effectiveness of enforcement are proposed.

Engineering — Traffic engineering and more men trained in these techniques to keep pace with the mushrooming growth in traffic volume are needed in every State Highway Department. This includes installation of signs, signals and markers, removal of traffic hazards revealed by accident records and study of ways and means of moving traffic more freely and safely.

Education — It is pointed out that annually 1,666,000 boys and girls come of driving age and formal education is called upon to do more in the way of greater safety not only on the streets and highways but at work, at home, at play. Less than 2,500 of the Nation's 25,000 high schools are today giving any kind of classroom driver instruction. In the field of public education rests a large opportunity for service by civic agencies. They can popularize safe driving and walking habits.

Personnel Training — Trained men are urgently needed for highway safety. The employment and continuation in service of trained police, traffic engineers, safety teachers, drivers' license examiners, statisticians and others will eventually result in control of the traffic problem.

Research — Research projects should include pedestrian control and protection, tests for intoxication, alcohol in relation to accidents, speed regulation, accident records, night accident hazards, traffic court practices, enforcement procedures, winter hazards, bicycle hazards, traffic control devices and roadway functions.

The Automotive Safety Foundation points out that while nationally there has been a reduction of nearly a third in the traffic fatality rate over the past five years, 35,000 persons in the United States were killed in traffic last year. This number would populate a city larger than any of the cities in the States of Idaho, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, or Wyoming.

At the same time it notes that 1,250,000 persons — equal to the combined population of Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton—were injured. Cash losses resulting from accidents totaled more than $1,250,000,000 or about four times the total cost of the Army's new motorized equipment.

The Foundation is, therefore, appealing to the States and cities to join in developing a working program which will better increase traffic efficiency and reduce accidents.

Hillman Sees Skilled Labor Abreast of Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—America's supply of skilled workers is now "abreast of the national defense program or even a step ahead of it" due to the nation-wide training program under way, while the expected bottleneck in trained supervisors has been avoided by similar training Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, announced today.

At the same time, Mr. Hillman painted an optimistic picture of the strike situation, although warning that "labor organizations must find a way to stop jurisdictional strikes in national defense."

"I am confident that these jurisdictional strikes will be eliminated," the OPM's Labor Division Director said. "Many ways to stop them already have been worked out. I had assurance only yesterday from a group of high-ranking labor leaders that the problem of jurisdictional strikes would be solved."

Mr. Hillman asserted that there are more strikes than he would like to see, but added that "the strike situation is in very good control and it is fair to say that strikes are not interfering seriously with the defense program."

Zone Conferences

Mr. Hillman also announced a series of "zone conferences in the shipbuilding industry," whose purpose will be to standardize conditions in the industry and, if satisfactory, will serve as models for other defense industries.

These zone conferences, one of which already is in session in San Francisco with others called for New Orleans, La., and Atlantic City, N. J., will attempt to set standards under the following categories: basic rates for standard skilled mechanics, overtime provisions, shift premiums, no-strike and no-lockout clauses, no limitation on production provisions, and grievance and arbitration machinery.

Once a decision on standards has been reached by one of the conferences, the OPM will announce it as covering all shipyards in that area.

In the opinion of Mr. Hillman one of the major gains from such a standardization would end "shopping around" by employers and employees for other workers and other jobs.

Committee Members

The Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee is composed of the following: Morris L. Cooke, Chairman; Harvey Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists; John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, (American Federation of Labor); John Green, President, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Works of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations); Gregory Harrison, representing Pacific Coast shipyards; Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman, United States Maritime Commission; F. A. Lidell, representing Gulf Coast shipyards; Joseph W. Powell, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, representing the United States Navy; Prof. H. L. Seward, representing North Atlantic and South Atlantic coast shipyards; H. Garrish Smith, representing Great Lakes shipyards; Philip H. Van Gelder, Secretary, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, and T. L. Norton, Executive Secretary of the Committee.

The OPM labor chief reiterated previous warnings against any attempt to "force" labor and management to settle their difficulties, holding that much more can be accomplished through voluntary methods and that any resort to forceful arbitration does more harm than good.

Fruit Trucker Hauls Coal Back to Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—When C. O. Hiserman, owner of the Diamond Fuel Company, Waynesboro, Va., recently sold a ton of soft coal for delivery in Miami, Fla., he was surprised.

New Citizens Tell Reactions On 'I'm American' Radiocast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Becoming an American today is still the exciting and happy experience it was back in 1776—so more than twoscore outstanding naturalized Americans have testified in the last 10 months on the Government's most dramatic radio program, "I'm an American."

So successful has the Department of Justice-NBC radiocast become that it is being extended to the municipal and foreign-language fields, with special appeal for people of Italian and German extraction.

Since last May when the weekly radiocast was inaugurated, a procession of famous personages has come before the "mike" many with tears in their eyes, to tell why they chose America. According to Miss Dorothy Donnell, former Editor of the Motion Picture Magazine, who instigated the programs, the parade of those willing to add their public thanks for citizenship appears to be "endless."

Freedom of Expression

Department of Justice writers prepare the "I'm an American" script after consultation with the celebrity to be interviewed, but there is considerable freedom of expression when the new citizens get on the air. Often, in addition to telling what they have received from America, they divulge plans for doing something for America in return.

Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star, a citizen of only two months ago, confided: "I have a dream for America. In every city in France, no matter how poor, there is an opera house and everyone can know the great operas. I want that also for America someday—the opera acted, danced, and sung for all the people."

Attilio Piccirilli, sculptor, 50 years a citizen, explained why he charges only $1 a year tuition at his famous New York art school: "As a sculptor I am not getting rich, but as an American I am very rich."

Walter Damrosch, who came to the United States from Germany with his parents in 1871, was credited with being the first composer to write an opera based on an American theme.

Guatemala-born Tony Sarg brought along one of his puppets who bemoaned that he had "heard them say that in some countries of the world they were making puppets out of men and women nowadays instead of wood."

Einstein on Air

The Department succeeded in getting Dr. Albert Einstein on the air the same day he took an examination for his final citizenship papers in Trenton, N. J.

Paul Muni, whose home town of Lemberg has been under three flags—Austria, Poland, and Russia—in his lifetime, recited the definition of democracy from the mouth of the humble Indian, Juarez, liberator of Mexico.

Another motion picture star, reviving a favorite role, was Claudette Colbert, alias Chauchoin, who repeated the final speech from "Arise, My Love."

Participants in the "I'm an American" series have come from every walk of life. A partial list, in addition to those already mentioned include: Luise Rainer, Elissa Landi, Vera Zorina, Senator Robert F. Wagner, William S. Knudsen, Hendrik Van Loon, Joseph Pasternak, Angelo Patri, Mary Anderson, Guy Lombardo, Dr. Thomas Mann, Prince Serge Obolensky, Giuseppe Bellanca, Irving Berlin, Ferdinand Pecora, Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, and Anton Lang.

Latest development in the "I'm an American" series is the preparation of six transcriptions in Italian and six in German, featuring outstanding naturalized citizens of those races. These are to be radiocast by 40 stations at the center of Italian and German populations to offset propaganda from their homelands.

Miss Donnell's division is hastening to comply with a request from the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Education for a series of programs to be participated in by Cleveland's Wales-born Mayor, Edward Blythin, and other naturalized City officials. The municipal "I'm an American" program later may be extended to Chicago and New York.

"I'm an American" fan-mail has amounted to approximately 65,000 pieces.

Hopes to End Bus Strike Rise

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Hopes for possible settlement of a three-day-old bus strike which has immobilized 95 per cent of Manhattan's surface transportation grew today when Mayor La Guardia announced that the opposing factions had agreed to meet with him at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

His announcement came after a brief talk with Allan S. Haywood, National Congress of Industrial Organizations organizer who came here last night from Washington.

As Mr. Haywood left for the Mayor's office he expressed hope his meeting might result in negotiations leading to settlement of the strike.

His visit marked the first time since the dispute began that spokesmen for the strikers—members of the Transport Workers Union (CIO)—had appeared at the office of the Mayor, who earlier had said he was willing to act as mediator.

Mr. Haywood was one of the negotiators who a year ago helped to settle a threatened strike of subway workers. He declared he had been informed that union officials had not refused to meet with the Mayor "if he set a time and place for the meeting."

"We want to get things rolling so that bus service can be resumed," Mr. Haywood added, "but there has got to be sincere consideration given to the proposals of this union."

The union demands include a 25 per cent wage increase, a 48-hour week, three weeks vacation yearly, and eight paid holidays a year.

Discussing charges made in Washington yesterday by the Dies Committee that the T. W. U. was a union in which "Communist leadership has intrenched itself," Mr. Haywood replied:

"To us, these are union people with a strike on. Mr. Dies has a convenient way of deciding these things regardless of how justified a strike may be. In fact, I do not believe there ever was a justified strike in his opinion."

Coal Miners Demand $1 Raise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—A demand for an increase of $1 a day for all regular classifications of inside and outside day men, with corresponding increments for piece workers, had today been presented by John L. Lewis, President of the Mine Workers of America, before the Appalachian joint conference of miners and operators at the Biltmore Hotel here. The agreement now in force expires on April 1.

Mr. Lewis read the Union's demands to the conference yesterday, disclosing other benefits sought as a guarantee of 200 days of work a year, two week vacations with pay and rigid safeguards against mine accidents.

Operators from eight states of the Appalachian bituminous region are represented in the conference.

Strong Lewis Backing

Lined up behind Mr. Lewis is the union's policy board, composed of 150 executives of national and district organizations and members of the International Executive Board and Scale Committee.

Philip Murray, Vice President of the Mine Union and President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which the Mine Union is an affiliate, is taking part in the conferences, which will continue here until an agreement is effected.

The operators would make no comment on the Union's demands other than to characterize them as "formidable." They will meet today to consider the proposals and are expected to make an early reply.

Union spokesmen were of the opinion that the negotiations would be settled without a stoppage in the industry. The Union's demands bring the Government into the negotiations, however, in that any increase in operating costs for owners would have to be considered by the Bituminous Coal Commission under the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act.

President Might Act

Should a stoppage occur, it is held likely that President Roosevelt would intervene in order to keep the flow of coal going to vital national defense plants; in particular the steel industry. The Federal Government intervened two years ago to break the deadlock between the Union and mine owners after an impasse of six weeks. At that conference the deadlock occurred over the question of a union shop in the soft coal industry, a point won by the mine workers.

Mr. Lewis estimated that the wage increases the Union asks would add a maximum of only 17 per cent a ton to the price of soft coal. He said the industry could afford to pay this increase out of present and prospective profits and improvement of management and production methods. The increase is absolutely necessary, he declared, since 60 per cent of the miners now earn only $600 to $700 a year, with the earnings of "tens of thousands" being as low as $300 a year.

Canada to Change Passport System

OTTAWA, March 12 (AP)—Passport regulations for Canadians desiring to visit the United States will be changed April 1, the External Affairs Department disclosed today.

Issuance of special one-year passports at a cost of $1 is to be discontinued and the policy will be to issue passports which, with renewals, will be good for 10 years.

These will cost $3 when first taken out and will be good for two years. They may be renewed at two-year intervals at a cost of $1 for each renewal.

Canadians wishing to obtain the regular passport, costing $5 for five years and renewable for another five years for $2 may continue to do so.

These passports were brought into being after the United States, with short notice, required Canadian visitors to produce passports.

Seven Acres of New Playthings Attract Throng to N. Y. Toy Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Previewing 1941 styles in playthings, the thirty-ninth American Toy Fair is today showing a seven-acre display at the McAlpin Hotel and the Fifth Avenue Building where it will continue through March 29. The American way of life is the dominating theme of the exhibit, with nearly every phase of homemaking, art, science, building construction, transportation and industry reproduced in miniature for playroom and education.

Emphasis is placed on patriotic color schemes and emblems. About 2 per cent of the toys are inspired by national defense preparations. Among the exhibits are kites, dolls, stuffed animals, paper hats, balls, balloons, construction kits, Army, Navy and Air Force uniforms and board and other games.

"This year, store buyers report that parents are more deeply concerned than ever before with the need of providing children with constructive play interests," H. E. Luhrs, President of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States, sponsors of the fair, said. "To meet this demand, American toy makers have worked closely with educators to produce tested playthings that are important aids to all-around development at each age level.

"The American family's desire to maintain happy home life in spite of war shadows is also expected to be reflected in increased demand for games and hobby materials. The toy industry expects a 5 to 10 cent increase over the $240,000,000 retail volume of 1940 in line with increased consumer purchasing power if production is not curtailed by difficulties in obtaining materials."

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 12, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Furniture For Early English Type House

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our furniture styles have come to us from many sources and periods, often reaching into the far distant past. Whatever the period you choose to reproduce in your home today, the appropriate furnishings, however modern in manufacture, are rich in historical tradition. "Early English" furniture, for instance, which fits so charmingly into those modern houses built on Early English lines, goes back, for its inspiration, to the Tudor, Jacobean, and Cromwellian periods with their carved oak court cupboards, massive tester beds, and bulbous-legged draw-out and refectory tables.

Up to the time of Elizabeth, English homes were sparsely furnished. Tables were merely boards laid on trestles, and these were taken down and stowed against the wall when not in use. Crude benches and joint (joined) stools took the place of chairs, which were used only by the feudal lord and lady and their guests. Family treasures as well as surplus garments were kept in chests or coffers. Sometimes these were set on stools and had doors instead of a lid. Then they were called hutches, the forerunners of our modern sideboards.

Today We Use Upholstery

What few chairs were used at that time had straight backs and were supremely uncomfortable. Upholstery such as we have was unheard of, although sacks of wool sometimes served as cushions. Sofas were unknown alike to peasants and kings. In modern homes that follow early patterns we wisely use the ingratiating upholstered pieces of our time, carrying out period feeling by our choice of fabrics and the general structural lines of the era we wish to re-create. Such upholstered pieces may have permanent covers or slip covers in textures and designs that reflect the period. Indeed it is seldom practical to "go period" to the last letter, since our way of living today is so different from that of earlier times and since our means of imparting comfort have so vastly advanced.

It is not surprising that the Elizabethan age, stirring, creative, packed with action, was the first to set its mark on home furnishing. The great forests of oak which the artisan found ready to his hand, and the building of many splendid baronial halls and manor houses rich with oak paneling, wainscoting, and carved mantels, invited the production of a more elaborate style of furniture. So we find great bulbous-legged tables replacing boards on trestles, armchairs with carved backs supplanting benches and joint stools, and court cupboards coming into more general use. "Court," incidentally, derives from the French word meaning "short," and has nothing to do with the court as one might suppose.

That was the day of half-timbered houses, like Anne Hathaway's cottage. The interiors of such houses usually had plaster walls and sometimes beamed ceilings. The larger, more formal houses were paneled or wainscoted. Windows were of the casement type with small panes set in lead. Toward the end of the 17th century, as glass became less prohibitive in price, this style changed to larger panels and double-hung windows.

Suitable Draperies

Homes of today that follow Early English models do not as a rule have elaborately carved mantels, but they retain the plaster walls and sometimes the paneling. With such interiors you can achieve the proper period effect by using draperies of crewel embroidery, casement cloth, or, for a more colorful result, printed linens. Coverings may be of tapestry, velvet, or printed linen to match the draperies. As an accent, leather in clear, bright tones or "off white" carries out the Early English feeling.

Furniture styles rise and fall like styles of architecture and clothing. Public taste is whimsical, changing with the flow of world events. Fewer half-timbered houses are being built, but tomorrow may see them widely popular. Recently, dining room furniture and some bedroom groups of Early English inspiration have been brought out, in line with the trend toward smaller rooms. The prices are proportionately moderate. For the living room, less Early English furniture is currently available within the scope of Mr. and Mrs. Averageman's budget, but there are numbers of manufacturers making Early English occasional pieces; and more expensive custom grades of Early English upholstered furniture are readily obtainable. While Early English may not be extensively displayed by the stores just now, it can be ordered by them from various sources, and you can get superb reproductions in the more exclusive shops.

In Elizabethan times Oriental rugs were often used in the homes of the rich, but the average family had to content itself with rushes. In present-day homes of the Early English type, either Orientals or the plain or patterned broadlooms are in order. Those newer sculptured surface weaves are a particularly happy choice with plaster walls. For lighting, the craftsman-type of lamp bases—copper, pottery, or brass—topped with parchment shades made from copies of old maps or illuminated manuscripts, are suitable.

How may you identify Early English styles? By their sturdy, even heavy, form, and their carving. In the earlier pieces there is a predominance of straight lines, simple structure, and vigorous craftsmanship. Motifs include the endless band sometimes called guilloche, the lunette or continuous arch, the Tudor rose, and linenfold carving.

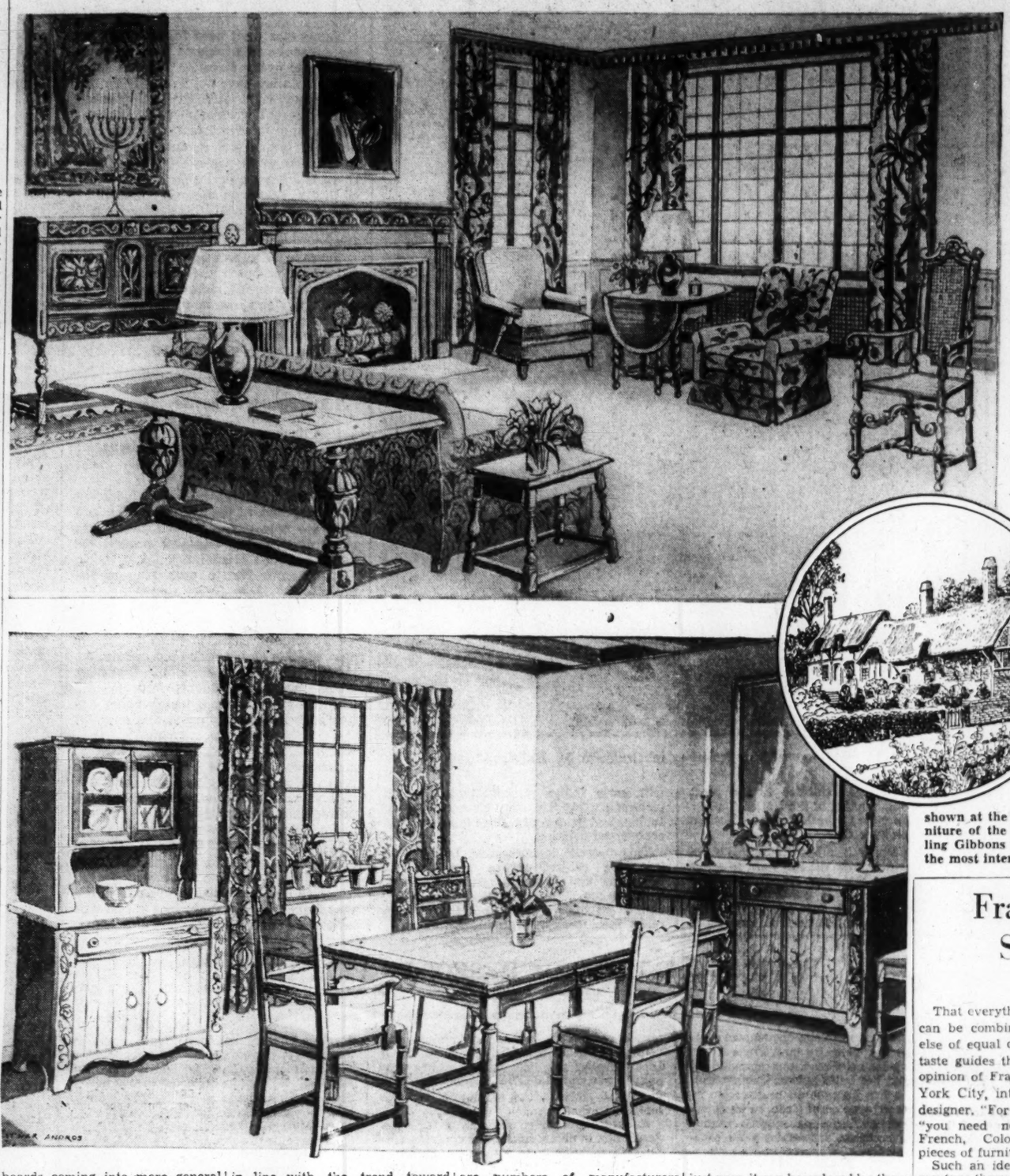
Characteristic Furniture

Tables have bulbous legs, and chair backs are paneled. The joint stool with slightly raked or slanted legs is definitely Early English. So are refectory tables with heavy stretchers, which were originally designed to keep one's feet off cold and probably none too clean rush-strewn floors. Trestle and sawbuck tables are provincial versions of this period style. Chest, court cupboards, and hutches, though practical pieces, are embellished with painting and carving.

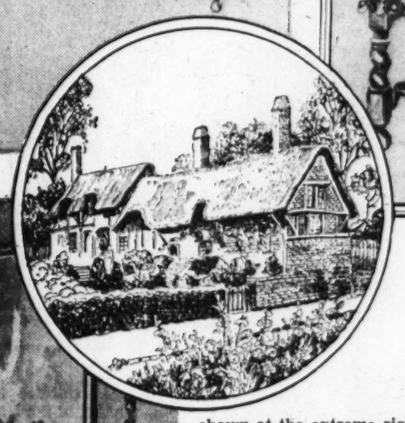
Crewel embroidery, which today is reproduced by machine at a cost so small that even the diminutive budget can manage it, is the most distinctively Early English decorative fabric, although tapestries, casement cloth, and printed linens also fit into the picture. With the settling of many Huguenot weavers at Spitalfields about 1670, velvets and other rich fabrics began to be produced in England.

After the great fire of London in 1666 Sir Christopher Wren built many churches and pretentious homes, and that famous carver, Grinling Gibbons, enriched them with his incomparable handiwork. At this time architecture changed markedly and furniture with it. Trade with Holland and Spain brought spiral turnings, caning, and baluster backs. The baroque style of Louis XIV made itself felt. Walnut began to supplant oak. Continental influence with greater grace and refinement was on the march; and the new sovereigns from over the water were to name a new period.

First of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles will appear on the second Wednesday of each month.



Reproductions of Early English Furniture



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

The living room and dining room shown at the extreme left illustrate how a present-day home can be developed in authentic Early English style by using reproductions throughout. In the circle inset is a sketch of Anne Hathaway's cottage, showing the half-timbered style of house characteristic of Early English architecture. The reproduction chair shown at the extreme right offers an elaborate example of the furniture of the period. The panel over the chair, made from a Grinling Gibbons carving of the Early English period, includes some of the most interesting of the decorative motifs of that day.

Frances Miller Features Simplicity in Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That everything good of its kind can be combined with something else of equal quality, if only good taste guides the combining, is the opinion of Frances Miller, of New York City, internationally known designer. "For instance," she said, "you need not hesitate to put French, Colonial and modern pieces of furniture in one room."

Such an ideal is gathering momentum through the country-wide movement called the American Way, founded by Russel Wright. Mrs. Miller has done two fabrics for American Way—which sponsors lower-priced home furnishings designed by American artists. China, textiles, and accessories are already available, while rugs are in prospect.

"Modern designs should not be associated with machinery alone," she went on. 'Continuity of crafts lies in a creative expression. There is a tremendous revival of handmade things, and anybody can go around the country these days crafting instead of antiquing. I am interested in designing for mass production. Although my studio work is fairly expensive, I also create fabrics at $1 a yard."

Pioneer in the Field

Pioneer in the field of contemporary American decorative art, Mrs. Miller has for ten years been using the hand-hooked rug as a medium in adapting the traditional New England technique to modern requirements. Small rugs are not her specialty, however. She creates rugs in any size. A few of her more popular rug designs include Seaswirl, which carries out the symmetry of the hourglass in seven graded shades of blue-green; Bird-in-Tree, consisting of a birdhouse, bird, and treetops done in brilliant greens and yellow; and Ginkgo, in which the leaves of this unusual tree make a semi-abstract pattern with their warm autumn colors.

The designing of rugs led Mrs. Miller on to stenciled fabrics, for which she was awarded a gold medal at the Paris International Exposition. In developing the possibilities of stencil-and-airbrush technique, she tries above all to avoid imitations, and her fabrics are noted from coast to coast for their unusual color, texture, and beauty of design.

Unusual Designs

A curtain material of cellophane called Metal Abstract consists of an arrangement of squares, circles, and dots, air-brushed in gray and black. The design is small in scale and delicately conceived. Another of her designs, which she calls Carnival, features browns and grays stenciled in satin; a third, Chopsticks, is a magenta design on net; while a fourth, House in Dunes, shows natural shades of one color on crash.

Many of her designs are taken from the sea, for Mrs. Miller lives among the dunes in Bridgehampton, L. I. The colors, subtle rhythms, and ever-changing patterns of the water provide her with endless ideas. For instance, a taffeta bedspread, which the Golden Gate Fair exhibited, shows a dramatic tortoise-shell effect, and the rug called Wave Lengths, in shades of green, has a line design in a quiet pattern. Of her Reflections rug, she says, "I have tried to capture both the motion and serenity of a reflection in the water."

Mrs. Miller works either from subject to abstract, or from abstract to subject. The inspiration she finds in music is an instance of the latter method. Music is to her both color and rhythm. While she is eclectic in her tastes, she finds the pronounced rhythm in swing music especially stimulating, and her design on linen, Jungle Swing, is an amusing pattern that suggests a nice freedom of movement.

It was a little basement shop in New York, called Books & Things (she was Things) that really started Mrs. Miller in her career as a textile designer. People were attracted to her artistic arrangement of gadgets, the glass and metal of 1928. This work led her to recognize a need for suitable textiles to harmonize with modern furniture that is graceful, simple, and functional in design. She gradually worked out her own ideas, until today Frances Miller has presented America with the newest (and, paradoxically, the oldest) theme in household fabrics—Colonial simplicity.

Clarissa Lorenz

Design Wins Prize

Corn-yellow walls, gray-green drapes, and a rose-rust carpet were employed "to give a small room the feeling of space" by John E. Maier, Jr., of North Merrick, L. I., New York, senior architectural student at the Cooper Union Night Art School, in the design which won the first prize of $200 and a gold medal in the Tenth Annual Interior Decorating Competition of the Sachs Foundation.

The competition, open to art students in the New York metropolitan area, was for the best "decoration of an eighteenth-century living room in dimensions not to exceed twelve by fifteen feet."

The main objective in the winning design was to decorate the room simply and efficiently, making it as modern as possible without destroying the traditional atmosphere of the eighteenth century, according to Mr. Maier. Light colors were used to create a feeling of openness and to avoid having the room appear crowded. A gray-green niche for a desk and a set-in bookcase of the same color aided in breaking up the lines of the west side of the room and in developing a sense of space.

The effect of lightness in the room was further carried out by a cream-colored curtain across the large window, and a Regency sofa upholstered in gold.

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Twelve Articles on Period Furnishings

Are you planning to build a new house? Or to redecorate the one you have? Would you like to know what particular style of furniture is most appropriate for your type of home? And what accessories will fit in with it?

Then the series of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home," which starts on this page today, will help you. These articles and the accompanying sketches, made from actual reproductions currently available, will show how the various period styles can be successfully adapted to the requirements of present-day homes.

Each installment of this series will be devoted to a different period, and will picture and describe not only furniture, but also rugs, draperies, wallpapers, lamps, and incidentals that properly carry out the period theme. We hope thus to provide inspiration, guidance, and practical ideas for those of our readers who do not feel warranted in employing a professional decorator. Starting with the Early English period, the series will take you down through the succession of furniture styles to the present time.

Does Your Hall Say Welcome?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No longer do we use door mats with "Welcome" imprinted upon them. But that's no reason why our halls should not convey the very same message. First impressions are admittedly important. Our halls have the burden of giving that first impression, and we as homemakers have the task of seeing to it that they do.

Dark, dingy walls, heavily curtained windows, bulky receptacles for wraps—these have all gone by the board. Halls of 1941 are light, airy, cheerful — often smacking smartly of color. They boast flowers and plants, vines, rare bits of artistry. And above all they have a friendly air.

People used to think that halls should always be formal, even stiffly formal. But this isn't true. Even when the type of house calls for a formal entrance hall, the hall can still flaunt a curve or two, a bit of gaiety. Often it can be attractive enough to seem almost chummy. There's a breathless anticipation about a curved stairway; one isn't able to see around the curve and finds himself wondering and imagining what would be revealed if he could.

There are several schools of thought about the flooring of halls. Some claim that nothing can compare with satiny wood, rubbed to a golden sheen. Others assert that linoleum is by far the more practical covering for this space where the small fry discard rubbers and overshoes, raincoats and the like. Linoleum is not only invulnerable to this sort of usage, but comes in an astounding array of designs. Then, there are the concrete-floor addicts who claim that no type of floor is as suitable for a hall. This may be true, but a concrete hall floor is out of place in any house that does not carry the same flooring idea throughout. Lately there are those of the old school—and the new—who insist upon the warmth and the luxurious appearance and feel of thick-napped carpeting. So it's really up to each homemaker to decide just what kind of flooring suits his type of home best.

But regardless of flooring, or furnishings, or walls, one thing is necessary if the hall is to be a success, whether it leads into a luxurious home of many rooms or into a three-room apartment: it must radiate the good cheer and friendliness that was implied by the old-time mats with their "Welcome" blazoned on them for even the door-to-door peddler to take unto himself. **Louise Price Bell**

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The Home Forum

The Cattle Drive

When Palomino and I went out that morning, we were dazzled. Over the river hung a white mist, behind the mist was the sun, and through the brightness we saw the clean structure of bare sycamore trees. Over El Capitan, the sky was blue, with small white clouds as motionless as becalmed sails. We turned and looked at our own mountain; the mist parted, and nearly at the top we saw Penny and Johnny, Penny's sorrel coat glowing. Palomino leaped for joy. We wanted Penny for her to ride, and we hadn't known where to look for him.

The blacksmith's cattle were going to be driven from the river valley up Wildcat Canyon, through Barona Reservation and into the Featherstone Ranch, and Palomino and I thought it would be fun to trail along with the herd. The night before, Palomino had arrived at the ranch unexpectedly, announcing that she couldn't stay in the city this week-end; she simply couldn't endure it. And, because I hadn't planned on her being here, I didn't have her horse in.

We milked cows and fed calves, between anxious looks mountainward, hoping Penny would stay there where we could find him. From time to time, Palomino would announce: "I see a piece of a horse," or "There's Johnny's blazed face looking down this way." Sometimes they would move out of sight among the brush and rocks, and then we would catch sight of Johnny's ears or Penny's red coat.

* * *

We made sandwiches and packed the saddle-bags, and by the time Pericles and Delilah were saddled there was no more sunshine. "It won't rain," Palomino said.

But when we started up the steep trail, we couldn't deny it; it was raining. Palomino's grandmother called out the door, "You'd better not go; it is going to storm hard in a little bit."

We looked at each other doubtfully, thought of our packed saddle-bags, of Penny where we could catch him, right on the way, as it were, to where we wanted to go. From the mountainside we could cross Sky Valley, drop down into Wildcat Canyon, and catch up with the herd, which, we reckoned, had started about an hour ago.

"It isn't really going to rain," Palomino said. "This is only sort of a mist."

And I called back: "We'll go catch Penny anyway, and see what the weather is like by then."

* * *

Halfway up we looked across the valley and saw heavy rains moving over the mountains in the southwest. "But it looks almost sunny over Capitan," we said. Ordinarily we love seeing rains come sweeping across the mountains; this morning we did our best to ignore them.

With the rain falling harder every minute, we caught Penny, unsaddled Delilah and turned her loose, and put the saddle on Penny. As Palomino picked up her reins and mounted her favorite horse, she said that it didn't seem to be a very wet rain.

"Well, anyway," I said, "we'll ride over to where we can look down on Wildcat Canyon, and maybe we'll see the cattle going up the road."

* * *

It was fun riding through Sky Valley, almost in the clouds, with rain spattering on the leaves and us. Where the trail left the high valley and went over a ridge, we saw a whiteness rising from the river bed. It looked like smoke, exactly. "When the mists rise that thick," Palomino said, "it's a sign it's going to stop raining."

And, sure enough, not a drop fell on us as we started down into Wildcat Canyon. We looked up the canyon, but there was more mist to keep us from seeing the cattle traveling along the road. We were sure they were there, though; driven cattle go slowly and soon we would catch up. As we stared, the mist rolled away in the mysterious way it kept doing all that day, and there was not a cow to be seen. We knew they were just around the bend.

* * *

It was raining again by the time we were on the canyon floor. We decided we'd just ride out to the road, look for tracks, and then go home by way of the canyon and the river valley.

The tracks of the cloven feet of cattle and the shod hoofs of horses were so fresh that we felt ourselves to be only a few minutes behind the herd. Ahead of us the sky was stormy, behind us the sun was *almost* shining. So we faced the storm and hurried. The rain stopped falling on us, and Palomino beamed and shook a wet flaxen braid over her shoulder. "I'm really dry, except on the surface."

We never have minded riding in the rain anyway. It was just that we might get scolded if we arrived home late and dripping. There was something about the unseen cattle, just ahead, the moving mists, and the dark sky that compelled us to ride on. It was utterly impossible to turn sensibly and go home. The odd thing was that our horses felt the same way. They pricked up their ears and trotted eagerly, positive that horses and cattle were just ahead.

Where the road was winding we knew that the herd was around the next bend, where the road was straight we knew we could see the rear riders if only the mists would lift a little. We could almost hear the tramp of hoofs, the voices of horsemen.

There was something of enchantment about it all. It was as if we were following a phantom herd through an unreal land of dim hills and hidden valleys. We were having more excitement than if we were riding slowly behind the slowly-moving cows. Where the road became steep, we were glad to pull our horses in to a plodding walk; it would be that much more fun to reach the top of the grade, take a long look ahead, and gallop.

* * *

At the top we were rewarded with a splendid long look. We saw clearly a mile of road, and not a moving thing on it. A mile of empty road, and, as we stared with unbelieving eyes, the rain came down. It wasn't fooling us this time. The mountains vanished in a twinkling; the tallest, sturdiest, and nearest-looking of them disappeared as if the rain had melted them. Not even Palomino could ignore this.

She merely said: "It's lunch time, anyway. Let's go to Mardy's. I've been wondering if her wild lilacs are out yet."

The rain, I said, had been most obliging. It had waited until we were within half a mile of shelter.

* * *

When we saw smoke coming from Mardy's chimney, we were more pleased than we ever could have been to see the cattle. We ate our sandwiches before the fire, while our clothes steamed in imitation of rising mists. And by and by it stopped raining. ("I knew it would," said Palomino.)

The lilacs were out, blue ones and white ones, drenched and beautiful, sweeter than anything else on earth. We looked at Mardy's waterfall and listened to its many voices. New maidenhair fern grew in crevices of stone, and there were coffee ferns, nearly as lacy, and ferns with silver backs.

We helped Mardy put up her garage, which, in a thoughtless moment of wild driving, she had knocked down; we played with her puppy, and helped her find her horses so she could ride one home with us.

And down the road, and up the trail, and through Sky Valley we wondered about the cattle. How could they have made such a start? How could they have moved so far ahead that trotting horses couldn't catch up with them? Either the cows stampeded all the way, which wasn't likely, or they had started before daylight, which wasn't any more likely.

* * *

As we were riding down our own mountain, the sun came out. At the same time the rain began to fall. The drops looked golden, and a rainbow curved over our valley. There was such a strange and beautiful light that we were transfixed until it faded. Every object looked vivid, as if light and color came from within it. Every tree and stone and hill had its own glory.

It didn't matter at all that we hadn't caught up with the cows.

Judy Van der Veer

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JESUS

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Cherokee Chant Of the Green Corn

The young corn is blowing in the valleys
The young corn is blowing in the hills.
Blowing in the plains, the young corn.
O Long Man, O River,
Hold the young corn in your arms!
O Storm, dark brother,
With wings of lightning,
With drums of thunder,
Give rain to the young corn!

The green corn will bend in the rain.
Cloud waters will run down the corn leaves.
Cloud waters will fatten the roots.
The corn will grow ripe in the ear,
In the green sheath,
The yellow locks of the corn will blow in the wind.
The corn will sing.

O Storm, dark brother,
Give rain to the young corn!

Margaret Bell Houston

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"A Navaho Weaver": *A Painting in Gouache by Harrison Begay*

This gouache is exhibited in the great display of "Indian Art of the United States," currently on view at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

Harrison Begay is a Navaho Indian from Ganado, Arizona, who did not learn to speak English until he was eight years old. He was educated at the Santa Fé Indian School, where he prepared for college. In the school he was taught to paint in accordance with early Indian pictorial traditions. His pictures portray life today among his fellow Indians and he does also some legendary and commercial painting.

This gouache is interesting, both for its informing subject matter and for the decorative and articulate manner in which it is executed. The American Indians are explicit in their pictures, but they always relate their ideas with ornamental effect.

Putting "our desires into practice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a great need for rightly solving present-day problems, and men are looking in every direction for that solution. That they have not generally looked in the one right direction is evidenced in the present world upheaval. Material beliefs and false reasoning, as well as material means and modes, have failed to establish world peace. Out of the chaos there is arising a desire for a new order of things. Although there are multitudinous concepts of what this new order will be and of how to obtain it, the fact that the desire is present is a hopeful sign.

There is a way to a new order, a spiritual order, whereby the chaos and fear, distrust and deceit, suffering and sorrow, greed and gloom, can be wiped away. This assurance is beautifully expressed in the following stanza from a hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 2):

"A glorious day is dawning,
And o'er the waking earth
The heralds of the morning
Are springing into birth.
In dark and hidden places
There shines the blessed light;
The beam of Truth displaces
The darkness of the night."

The desire for and the acknowledgment and acceptance of the truth about God and man are true prayer, which annihilates error of whatever name or nature. On page 15 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this practical instruction: "We must 'pray without ceasing.' Such prayer is answered, in so far as we put our desires into practice." Most men desire that trust which frees from doubt; faith in and understanding of God, which bring deliverance from fear, worry, and anxiety; the ability to rely upon divine Principle, which nullifies any sense of chance or superstition; and the realization of the presence of Spirit, which dethrones belief in matter and material so-called laws. A prerequisite for righteous desire and the putting of such desire into practice, is the study of the Bible and Science and Health. An earnest study of these books imparts a knowledge of the truth of being.

As we test our reliance upon God, divine Principle, the suggestions of evil will melt away as surely as the sun dispels fog. The question may arise, How are we to make practical use of righteous desire in order to liberate ourselves from the illusions of mortal mind? Christian Science furnishes the answer. As we cultivate trust, hope, faith, assurance, gratitude, and like qualities which reflect divine Mind, we shall awake to the joyful recognition that they are occupying a larger place in our thought. Then Jesus' declaration (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you," will become to us an abiding actuality. As we continue to draw upon the source of spiritual qualities, which is infinite Mind, we shall gratefully recognize that we are making fuller use of true qualities. It is our God-given privilege to reflect, and thereby to make practical, that which emanates from God, that which God, divine Love, unceasingly bestows upon His children.

Instead of dwelling upon doubt, fear, hopelessness, despair, and predicting failure and distress, want and woe, sickness, sin, and death, we should establish in our thinking the spiritual truth which we desire to see manifested in experience. Mrs. Eddy has given very clear instruction about this in Science and Health (p. 392), where she says: "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." And in the same paragraph she continues, "Exclude from mortal mind the offending errors; then the body cannot suffer from them."

As we study the life of Christ Jesus and his means of putting to flight every discordant condition—lack, sin, sickness, and death—we see clearly that abundance, righteousness, purity, health, harmony are brought into expression through the application of the law of Love, infinite divine Principle. Jesus said to his disciples (Mark 16:15), "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature:" and he also gave the command (Luke 10:9), "Heal the sick." By word and deed he taught them how to do the healing works. His precepts and examples are with us today, and his command is as imperative now as it was then.

Are we obedient to the Master's instructions? A plea of ignorance of divine Principle and of its application is removed by faithful study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, which will enlighten, encourage, strengthen, and equip us to be obedient. Assured of God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence, let us begin at once to "pray without ceasing," comforted, strengthened, assured by the promise that "in so far as we put our desires into practice" our prayer will be answered.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

PONIENDO "NUESTROS DESEOS EN PRACTICA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

Hace mucha falta que se encuentren soluciones correctas para los problemas de la actualidad, y los hombres están buscando estas soluciones por todas partes. Que generalmente no se han buscado en la dirección en que podrían haberse encontrado, se ve claramente en el trastorno de nuestro mundo actual. Las creencias materiales y los razonamientos erróneos, lo mismo que los remedios materiales que se hayan empleado, han fallado en establecer la paz mundial. Desde este caos va emanando un deseo por un orden nuevo de las cosas. Aunque haya múltiples conceptos acerca de lo que este orden nuevo ha de ser y de como ha de lograrse, el hecho de que este deseo existe es una señal favorable.

Hay un camino hacia un orden nuevo, un orden espiritual, es decir, un método por el cual el caos y el temor, la desconfianza y el engaño, el sufrimiento y el dolor, la avaricia y la sordidez pueden borrarse de la experiencia humana. Esta seguridad se expresa magníficamente en el verso siguiente de un himno del himnario de la ciencia cristiana (No. 2):

"De gloria un día nace;
Del mundo al despertar,
Heraldos de la aurora
Empiezan a brotar.
En lóbregos parajes
Brilló la claridad;
Disipa las tinieblas
El rayo de Verdad."

El deseo de lograr un entendimiento más profundo de las verdades acerca de Dios y del hombre, y la aceptación y el reconocimiento de estas verdades son oración verdadera, que aniquila el error de todo nombre y naturaleza. En la página 15 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana science and health with key to the scriptures (ciencia y salud con clave de las escrituras) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, nos da esta instrucción práctica: "Tenemos que 'orar sin cesar'. Una oración de esta clase es oída, si ponemos nuestros deseos en práctica." Muchos hombres anhelan poseer aquella confianza que libra de la duda; la fe en Dios y el entendimiento de Dios que trae liberación del temor, de la preocupación y de la ansiedad; una capacidad de apoyarse en el Principio divino, que elimine toda idea de la suerte y de la superstición; y el entendimiento de la presencia del Espíritu, que detroniza la creencia en la materia y en las llamadas leyes materiales. Una condición para aspiraciones elevadas de esta clase y para la aplicación práctica de tales aspiraciones es un estudio de la Biblia y del libro science and health (ciencia y salud). Pues un estudio serio de estos libros procura cierto conocimiento de las verdades de la existencia.

A medida que confiemos en Dios, el Principio divino, las sugestiones del mal se desvanecerán tan seguramente como el sol disipa las nieblas. Puede hacerse la pregunta: ¿Cómo podemos hacer uso práctico de nuestras aspiraciones elevadas para librarnos de las ilusiones de la mente mortal? La Ciencia Cristiana nos ofrece la contestación. En la proporción que cultivemos en nuestro pensamiento sentimientos tales como la confianza, la esperanza, la fe, la seguridad y la gratitud, que reflejan o expresan la Mente divina, tendremos la satisfacción de observar como estos sentimientos van ocupando allí un lugar cada vez más importante. Entonces la declaración de Jesús (San Lucas, 17:21): "El reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está" llegará a ser una actualidad permanente para nosotros. Mientras continuemos recurriendo a la fuente de las cualidades espirituales, que es la Mente infinita, reconoceremos, llenos de gratitud, como los sentimientos buenos se expresan y ocupan cada vez más lugar en nuestro modo de pensar. Es nuestro privilegio otorgado por Dios expresar y aplicar en la práctica todo aquello que emana de Dios, aquello que Dios, el Amor divino, confiere sin cesar a todos sus hijos.

En vez de morar en la duda, el temor, el desaliento, la desesperación, prediciendo fracaso e infortunio, pobreza y pena, enfermedad, pecado y muerte, deberíamos establecer en nuestro pensamiento la verdad espiritual, cuya manifestación deseamos ver en la experiencia. La Sra. Eddy nos ha dado instrucciones muy claras respecto a este punto en la página 392 de su libro science and health (ciencia y salud), en donde nos dice: "Vigilad cuidadosamente como buenos porteros la puerta de vuestro pensamiento. Admitiendo sólo conclusiones cuyos efectos quisiérais ver manifiestos en vuestros cuerpos, os gobernaréis armoniosamente." Y en el mismo párrafo continúa: "Excluíd los errores ofensivos de la mente mortal; entonces el cuerpo no puede sufrir a causa de ellos."

A medida que estudiemos la vida de Cristo Jesús y su método de vencer cualquier condición discordante,—pobreza, pecado, enfermedad y muerte,—vemos claramente como la abundancia, la justicia, la pureza, la salud y la armonía llegan a manifestarse por medio de la aplicación de la ley del Amor, el infinito Principio divino. Jesús dijo a sus discípulos (San Marco, 16:15): "Id por todo el mundo, y predicad el evangelio a toda criatura;" y también dió el mandamiento (San Lucas, 10:9): "Sanad los enfermos." Por medio tanto de palabras como de actos les enseñó a llevar a cabo las obras de curación. Sus preceptos y ejemplos aun quedan con nosotros hoy en día, y su mandamiento es tan imperativo ahora como lo fué entonces.

¿Somos obedientes a las instrucciones del Maestro? La excusa de la ignorancia acerca del Principio divino y de su aplicación se elimina por medio de un estudio consagrado de la Biblia y del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, que nos iluminará, animará, fortalecerá y, en fin, nos capacitará para ser obedientes de veras. Asegurados de la omnipotencia, omnisciencia y omnipresencia de Dios,—empecemos inmediatamente a "orar sin cesar", consolados, fortificados y alentados por la promesa de que con tal que pongamos "nuestros deseos en práctica", nuestras oraciones serán oídas.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Adobe House

Built of the earth on which it stands,
Of the same earth shade,
Because plastered with the same earth;
Vigas—peeled logs for roof beams—from nearby forests,
Lintels and sills from rough-hewn logs;
Flat roof covered with six inches of earth,
On which weeds and grass are growing;
Adobe house, of the earth, earthy.
Out of the New Mexican earth it grew,
Back into New Mexican earth it will melt,
With time and neglect.

Roy A. Keech

Old Cities of the Spanish Gold Rush

State railways are generally classed as deplorable by those who have used them in Europe, but this is the exception. As the clocks strike six, the train, with a vast ebullition of sparks and cinders from the wood-burning locomotive, and a shriek one minute long from the whistle, pulls out, slowly rounding the base of the hotel grounds, and we behold on the upper balcony our late host with his family waving us farewell, and making gestures eloquent of weeping large tears at our departure, the dear good Teuton! We find the river on our left, a broad sheet of yellow water, beyond which the sun is rising out of the red mists of the distant marshes of Santander. Only for a little while, and then the rails turn westward and we begin to ascend the valley of the Nus, a river whose boulder-strewn rapids are extremely auriferous.

For we are now entering a region celebrated for gold during many centuries. All Spaniards were not of the Quesada type, men who thought more of leadership than wealth. Many of those Spanish gentlemen desired, in so many words, to retrieve their fortunes. Like the gentlemen from North America who enter New Granada these days and spend fortunes prospecting and drilling for oil, they wanted money and plenty of it. They found such signs of gold as would tempt any man. They found a climate such as they had dreamed of, perhaps, myriads of streams thundering down the mountain gorges, a soil of unparalleled fertility, and a docile race of slaves. This was in what is called Antioquía. So they dug, and found quartz veins in which gold clung in clots and filigrees of ore. And up on the great pass of La Quebra, over which you go in automobiles to reach the railway on the San Jorge side, if you are quick you can see one of those old mills the Spaniards used with its huge gray wooden water wheel operating iron-shod wooden stamps to pulverize the quartz. And when you begin to roll down that Porce valley toward Medellin, you will see town after town, just a mile or two to the left of the railroad, which those astute Spanish gentlemen built to be near their gold workings. They are the most romantic-looking towns in the world, with fine big brown churches, and, a little way off, the long white red-tile walls of a mission topping a hill. They have the most musical names, like Popalito, Yarumiot, Barbosa, Girardota, and Copacabana. They are like dusky jewels on the green bosom of the valley, seen through the fronds of banana and sugar cane. It is a memory to carry back to Northern climes, that fugitive glimpse of the bridge over the torrent by the railway and the returning travellers riding soberly up the short road to the gate of the city, their eyes upon the red roofs of their homes and the twin towers of their ponderous *basilica*. You get it, just before you are plunged again in a cutting, and you are borne onward toward Medellin. If you are afflicted with a propensity for telling tales, they will spring up within you as you travel that way. They go to the heart, those old cities of the valley, strung like glowing beads on the slender string of a bridle trail, and left sleeping in the sunlight of New Granada.—From "Sunlight in New Granada," by William McFee. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Published by The Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1941

Base Pay Plan For Women In Force by May 1

About that amount of time needed to send out 1,000 notifying letters —Bay State 3rd in plan.

By adopting a minimum wage for its 150,000 women office workers and minors, Massachusetts has become the third State in the Nation and the only one east of the Pacific Coast to take this step, it was ascertained today from the United States Department of Labor at Washington.

Previously, California and Oregon alone, plus the District of Columbia, had minimum wage orders specifically for women office workers, reported Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Division of Minimum Wage in the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department.

Minimum pay rates established yesterday by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission will probably go into effect about May 1, it was forecast today at the State House.

It will take about this much time, if the usual course is followed to notify employers and give them opportunity to adjust their pay rolls.

A thousand letters will be sent to industries, chambers of commerce, trade associations, labor unions, and other organizations, stating the rates of pay, and giving the effective date.

As numerous cases of girls receiving $10 a week were reported to the State authorities while its wage study was in process, it is anticipated that a number of girls will get their pay raised.

The schedule now set includes: For office workers of one year's experience, $16 a week; for those with less than a year's training, $15 a week. A week is anything between 36 hours and 48. Part time is for anything up to 36 hours and is to be paid for at 47 cents an hour for experienced help, and 44 cents for inexperienced.

Office boys and girl messengers are to draw $13.50 a week after a year's experience, and $12 to start. All rates apply uniformly throughout the State.

The next step will be the issuance of a "directory" order setting the date and putting the minimum wage order into effect on what is virtually a trial period. The temporary status will run at least three months during which no penalties will attach to violations.

Convention Asked By State Group On Tax Revision

Legislation requesting Congress to call a Constitutional Convention to repeal the Federal income tax amendment and to substitute a Constitutional amendment limiting taxes on income, inheritances, and gifts to 25 per cent a year, was urged today by the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce and numerous citizens.

Alexander Lincoln of Brookline, representing the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, told the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law that "the primary purpose of this bill was to take away from the Federal Government the power to destroy private enterprise by confiscatory taxation."

The present income taxes which reach the upper limit of 89.6 per cent have "kept us in the longest depression of our history," he said. Limitations of the income tax levy would stimulate reinvestment of capital and produce greater wealth for all, he added.

Mr. Lincoln explained that two thirds of the States must demand a Constitutional Convention before it will be held. He said several States have already adopted similar legislation.

Leslie W. Warren, Boston attorney, favoring the measure, said "The question is whether you want to save the so-called indestructible 48 States or abolish local control and center everything in Washington."

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in the temperature tonight; Thursday fair, slightly colder; moderate northerly winds tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight about 24 degrees.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, snow in east portion, slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair and slightly colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly colder tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and not much change in temperature tonight; Thursday fair and slightly colder.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	30	29	New York	38	32
Denver	10	10	Norfolk	40	36
Kansas City	30	29	Philadelphia	34	32
Los Angeles	59	58	St. Louis	27	27
Miami	89	85	San Francisco	52	49
Minneapolis	23	23	Washington	35	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 12.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:21 p. m.; height 10.4 feet
Thursday, 10:53 a. m.; height 11.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:16 p. m.

New England Interlude

By a Staff Photographer

Winter Bids a Hesitant Farewell

The stately elms and gabled mansions of Brattle Street, Cambridge, were mantled in white today following another "farewell" visit from Winter. Along "Tory Row," where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and other men of letters frequently walked, a mother and son set out to see the beauties of day.

Charge of Dictatorship Made In Forum on School Practice

Foundations of democracy are constantly being undermined by autocratic and dictatorial teaching in our public schools, Willard B. Spaulding, Belmont Superintendent of Schools, charged today.

"What the usual school does to our children is atrocious," he stated in an interview. "Democracy is not something you learn to talk about, it is something you learn to live.

"Reform of our school system, it seems to me, is essential to the preservation of our way of life."

Mr. Spaulding, one of the foremost advocates of functional, or "modern" — not "progressive" — education, will be the principal speaker tonight at the third session of the week-long Conference on "Reexamining Classroom Practices" sponsored by the Harvard Teachers Association.

Problems in Teaching

The Conference, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Association, will consider tonight "problems in the modernizing of elementary classroom teaching."

Explaining the methods used in modern classrooms, Mr. Spaulding said motion pictures, special exhibits, and frequent "field trips" to the community create an atmosphere in which children are eager to learn.

A recent session of the Conference raised the question of closing several Massachusetts State Teachers Colleges as a remedy for the pressing problem of teacher unemployment in the state.

Closing of these colleges is being blocked by "purely political pressures," Norman MacDonald, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, charged.

On the same platform with a member of the Massachusetts Legislative Commission which opposed the project in a State House hearing, Mr. MacDonald insisted that "anyone with a respect for simple arithmetic" who was "free of political and petty local prejudices" would advocate closing of the schools.

Speaking in rebuttal, Miss Katherine V. Parker, Commission member, charged the Taxpayers Associations with "handling human beings like figures on a blackboard."

Teachers Meeting

The debate, made especially timely by yesterday's hearing on Beacon Hill, took place in Emerson Hall at the fiftieth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association. The Harvard Conference will continue throughout this week.

In its report submitted last December, the Special Legislative Commission on Massachusetts State Teachers Colleges recommended the closing of only one small institution, Westfield College. Educators, including Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Harvard Graduate School of Education and Dr. Henry W. Holmes, former Dean, have joined the Massachusetts Taxpayers Associations in calling for the closing of "at least two, better, four."

Presenting his case to the Harvard audience, Mr. MacDonald stated that there are being graduated each year from the 10 State Normal Schools an average of 223 teachers who cannot find jobs. Over a period of 12 years from 1925 to 1937, he said, the unemployed men and women represented 12 per cent of the graduating classes.

Reject Solution

"Politicians with their magnificent desire to rescue the young from their fate have rejected the obvious solution—close some of the schools," he declared. "Grocers, beauticians, landlords, and town shopkeepers have brought pressure to bear to see to it they don't lose the lucrative student trade, and so the colleges stay."

One institution in the Cape Cod region is teaching physical education without a single gymnasium, he stated.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

New England Town Meeting, in conjunction with the Boston Chapter of the Child Study Association. "Is the American Home a Failure? will be discussed by Carle Clark Zimmerman, associate professor of sociology in Harvard University; Albert Morris, professor of sociology in Boston University School of Liberal Arts, and Ralph Borsodi of the School of Living, Suffern, N. Y. Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board of Massachusetts, will be moderator. In New England Town Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "A Reconstruction of the Golden Mean According to Confucius," will be read by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh from the manuscript prepared by Dr. Lin Yutang. Sixth lecture of a series on "Chinese Though" sponsored by the Chinese Students Club of Harvard University. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m. The lecture is free to the public.

Meeting of the Centro Cultural Hispano of Boston. A moving picture "Incredible Rio" will be presented with Dr. Ildefonso Falcão, Consul of Brazil, introducing the picture. Luis Ignacio Silva, a representative of the Chilean press visiting the United States as a guest of the Boston Daily Globe, will speak briefly. At 543 Boylston Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "Education in Democracy" by John P. McGrail, supervisor of class in instruction in the University Extension division of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Presented under the auspices of the WPA Community Recreation Project of Boston. At the West End Community House, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "The Caribbean—Its Peoples and Its Problems" by William E. Jackson, Vice-President of the United Fruit Company. Last of a series of lectures entitled "Unfinished Business—A Pan-American Forum," presented by the Cambridge Center for Adult Education. At Brattle Hall, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "Far Eastern Paintins" by Charles Fabens Kelly, Curator of Oriental Art and Assistant Director of Fine Arts at the University of Illinois and Ohio State University. Second lecture of a series commemorating the twelfth annual art week at the Ypsper George School of Art, 42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Open to the public free of charge.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Print Galleries" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

An illustrated lecture on "Recent Excavations in Syria" by Dr. Harald Ingholt, of the University of Aarhus, Denmark. Second of a series of free public lectures presented by the Semitic Museum of Harvard University. In the large lecture room, Harvard Semitic Museum, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 4 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Evolution of Naval Strategy in Modern Times, Culminating in the Wars Against the French Republic and Napoleon," by Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly lecturer on military and naval theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1935. Fourth lecture of a series entitled "Command of the Sea," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Founder's Day At B. U. Takes Liberty Theme

'Freedom of expression' stressed by experts in law and the theory of government.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A stirring appeal for the preservation of "freedom of speech and press" as democratic safeguards against the possibility that America might ever repeat the errors of dictatorships was made by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Harvard Law professor, today, at Boston University's opening observances of Founder's Day.

Mindful of the fact that he was sounding the keynote of what has become one of Boston University's most honored celebrations, Professor Chafee looked into "the day after tomorrow" and found that "freedom of expression" was the basic hope of the world for future permanent peace. He warned several hundred university students gathered in the Hayden Memorial building that the nation, in its anxiety to protect itself against foreign tyranny, "should not imitate the dictators in some of their worst acts by sacrificing the very liberties which we have sworn to defend."

The occasion of Professor Chafee's address was a solemn one, with some of the State's most brilliant legal minds focussed on the Founder's Day theme of "freedom of expression." University halls were placarded with exhortations to "defend, uphold and maintain the democratic ideals of open discussions upon all issues."

Technical Aspects of Law

Besides Professor Chafee on the platform this morning were Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard School of Law, Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, Melvin M. Johnson, Dean of Boston University's School of Law, and Bailey Aldrich, member of the legal firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart. They spoke briefly of the technical aspects of the law granting freedom to the press, leaving Professor Chafee to state the broad implications of "freedom of expression" as it relates to the present world crisis.

And Professor Chafee did not disappoint the audience. His address evolved a tangible expression of his own statement: "Speech should be fruitful as well as free." He asked the students what the world is going to do with Germany and Hitlerism if that Nation again loses the war. "Are they to be exterminated or split into tiny duchies like Weimar or made equal parties in the association of free peoples?"

He went on to ask: "What about undefeated Russia? And are Poland and Czechoslovakia to be set up again? We must be thinking of these things under the microscope of an enlightened democratic consciousness. New materials will have to be laboriously fashioned to meet the reconstruction problems of the day after tomorrow."

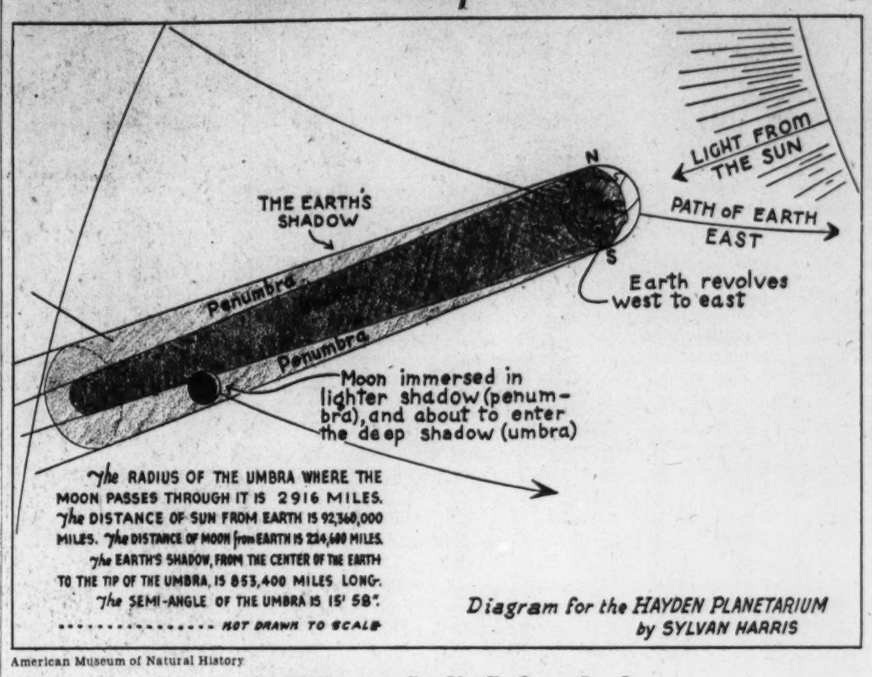
Must Play Major Role

The professor continued: "In this tremendous task, the United States will be called upon to play a major role. We cannot afford to turn away from it in disgust as we did in 1920 and allow Europe to plunge inevitably into a third and still more frightful disaster in 1960. The Atlantic will then be crossed as easily as the English Channel today. American arsenals will be the first enemy objective.

"In short, so long as we permit Europe to be divided into competing armed groups, we shall be inevitably obliged to save the British Empire every other decade at increasing costs to ourselves in money and blood. Adequate national defense under such conditions will absorb most of the national life.

Founder's Day observances continue this afternoon and tomorrow.

How an Eclipse Occurs


LIGHT FROM THE SUN
N
THE EARTH'S SHADOW
PATH OF EARTH EAST
S
Earth revolves west to east
Penumbra
Penumbra
Moon immersed in lighter shadow (penumbra), and about to enter the deep shadow (umbra)
The RADIUS OF THE UMBRA WHERE THE MOON PASSES THROUGH IT IS 2916 MILES.
The DISTANCE OF SUN FROM EARTH IS 92,360,000 MILES. The DISTANCE OF MOON from EARTH IS 234,600 MILES.
The EARTH'S SHADOW, FROM THE CENTER OF THE EARTH TO THE TIP OF THE UMBRA, IS 853,400 MILES LONG.
The SEMI-ANGLE OF THE UMBRA IS 1° 58'.
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE
Diagram for the HAYDEN PLANETARIUM by SYLVAN HARRIS

American Museum of Natural History

You'll Have to Get Up Early to See It

This diagram, prepared by Sylvan Harris for the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, shows the only eclipse that will be observable from the United States in 1941, and the first lunar eclipse since October, 1939.

Partial Eclipse of the Moon Takes Place Early Tomorrow

If you're an early riser, a very early riser, you may see an event tomorrow which is sure to occur regardless of memorials or resolutions by democratic officials or the fulminations of dictators. There will be a partial eclipse of the moon.

To be a witness of the event you must, like the astronomers, be abroad not later than 6 a. m. in New England, just a short time before the moon sets in this part of the world.

Leon Campbell, the Harvard astronomer, says the partial lunar eclipse will be visible throughout the United States, but that Westerners will see the entire performance, whereas those in the East will only see the first act.

The main thing that ordinary folk will observe in New England will be a change in the color of the moon. As one who is not an astronomer put it, "the moon is going to do a little blushing."

The partial eclipse, it seems, will change the color of about one-third of the moon's surface from its usual greenish-white to a coppery red.

The ruddy hue will be seen on that part of the lunar surface affected by the shadow of the earth, which will be on a line between the moon and the sun.

Unlike eclipses of the sun, lunar eclipses do not result in "blackouts." Even in total eclipses of the moon, some light from the sun reaches it by being "bent" around the earth's atmosphere.

In the eastern part of the country, milkmen will get the best view of the show, because the moon will enter the dark, or inner, core of the earth's shadow at 5:55 a. m. (E. S. T.)—a short time before the moon sets.

But Westerners will see the entire show. Height of the eclipse will be at 6:55 a. m. (E. S. T.), and the moon will leave the darkest part of the earth's shadow at 7:56 a. m. (E. S. T.).

It will clear the outer, or lighter, part of the shadow at 9:13 a. m.

Astronomer Campbell said natural scientists do not look for any "atmospheric changes" during the phenomena.

Thanksgiving Day Connecticut Issue

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12 (AP)—The Connecticut House of Representatives adopted today a measure designating the traditional last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving, despite Democratic protests that the State should fall in step with President Roosevelt's action in advancing the holiday a week.

The overwhelming Republican majority forced passage of the bill, which now faces a hostile Democratic majority in the Senate.

Last year, the former Republican Governor, Raymond E. Baldwin, joined with Governors of the other New England States in proclaiming the last Thursday in November, although President Roosevelt advanced Thanksgiving one week.

Saturday to See Tanker Launched

Less than nine months from the time the keel was laid, the new oil tanker Stanvac Calcutta, more than 90 per cent complete on the basis of light ship weight, will be launched at noon next Saturday at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Shipbuilding Division, Quincy, Mass.

It is the first large tanker built at Fore River since 1930, and is the first of three building for the Petroleum Shipping Company, Ltd., a company affiliated with the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. Mrs. Eugene T. Singer, wife of a Director who is also Treasurer of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, is to be the sponsor.

The new vessel is 501.7 feet long, over all, 487.6 feet between perpendiculars, 68-foot beam, 37-foot depth, of 16,550 tons deadweight. The tank capacity is 5,623,000 gallons.

A new releasing device is to be used at the launching for the first time at Fore River, whereby the hydraulically operated triggers will give way to a newly developed mechanically operated trigger.

Troops Reach Florida

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Four more troop trains and several motor convoys poured additional soldiers into this big Army-training center today as the thousands already here continued military schooling and field work. Most of the arrivals came from New England.

Upholders of Free Speech

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Boston University Founder's Day Observances

Left to right: Melvin M. Johnson, Dean, Boston University School of Law; Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and Professor of Government at Boston University; Bailey Aldrich, Boston lawyer; Roscoe Pound, Harvard University.

Witness Tells Of $8,500 Fee Paid Mannos

Paul Mannos, co-defendant with Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge on bribery charges, received $8,500 as his commission for obtaining work for the architectural firm of McLaughlin and Burr, James E. McLaughlin of Brookline, told judge and jury in Middlesex Superior Court today.

Mr. McLaughlin continued to testify as the trail went into its third day this morning.

The two defendants jointly face seven indictments. Two other indictments name the Mayor as sole defendant. There are 66 counts named in the indictment.

Mr. McLaughlin testified that his firm had received $27,000 from the city of Cambridge in 1938 and 1939 for services in connection with the construction of the Cambridge Maternity Hospital and a branch library.

"How much in all would you say you paid to Mr. Mannos?" he was asked by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford. "I would say approximately $8,500," Mr. McLaughlin replied.

Yesterday Mr. McLaughlin testified to entering into an agreement with Mr. Mannos to pay one-third of what the architect received as commission from the city of Cambridge. "There is nothing wrong about an architect's paying a person who is getting him work, is there?" Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Mannos, asked. "Not in my opinion," answered the witness.

John W. Beal, former State Commissioner of Public Works and member of the architectural firm of J. W. Beal Sons, of Boston, testified he made a payment of money to Anthony Spinelli, member of the firm which had received a general construction contract. This money, he said, was paid to Spinelli after Beal and Sons had received $1,401.39 from the City of Cambridge for architectural work.

"What was the payment to Spinelli for?" Mr. Bradford asked.

"That was in accordance with an understanding with Spinelli that I would make him certain payments on account of information he had given me about this job which I had subsequently obtained from the Mayor."

Highway Bond Issue Plan Hit By MacDonald

Head of taxpayers group urges distribution of millions of road funds to municipalities.

Opposing a $1,800,000 bond issue proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to help match Federal highway grants and urging that $10,000,000 to $10,500,000 in State highway money be distributed annually to municipalities, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, appeared today before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The Federation official outlined several objectives which his organization seeks to gain in connection with the $60,872,000 biennial highway fund program now being considered by the committee in advance of other items in the total $184,000,000 budget for 1941-42.

Consideration of the highway fund items was started as the result of the Governor's special message request that immediate action be taken to provide State funds totaling $2,000,000 to match 1940 Federal highway grants expiring in June, 1941.

Act On One Item

Mr. MacDonald urged the committee to act only on the $2,000,000 item at the present time and not report the entire highway fund budget in advance of the rest of the appropriation program.

The Federation spokesman said that although the Governor's budget provides distribution of $9,600,000 annually during 1941 and 1942 to the municipalities, it may be possible by further study to distribute $10,000,000 this year and $10,500,000 in 1942, because revenue estimates appear low.

Regarding the proposed $1,800,000 bond issue, Mr. MacDonald said that such a loan would be necessary if the Legislature adopted the Governor's plan that the fiscal year be shifted from Nov. 1 to July 1, starting in 1943.

He explained that the present budget provides $8,300,000 for matching Federal highway grants for 1940, 1941, and 1942. If the fiscal year is changed, some of the State cost could be shifted to the fiscal period between Nov. 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, so that the three years of Federal grants could be financed in three fiscal periods.

Picture Not Clear

Another reason why the remainder of the highway fund budget should be held up until the Ways and Means Committee can report on the entire State budget, Mr. MacDonald said, is that the entire Federal fiscal picture on highways is not clear at present. He explained that it is reported President Roosevelt will ask Congress for a large appropriation for strategic and access highways in the national defense program for which 100 per cent Federal grants may be available.

The Federation director asked the Committee to scrutinize closely the ratio of engineering costs to construction costs in Governor Saltonstall's highway fund budget. The budget figures, he said, showed that engineering costs in 1941 will amount to 20 per cent of the construction costs and in 1942 will reach 20.5 per cent. Mr. MacDonald said that in 1928 engineering costs were 8.7 per cent and gradually increased until 1937, when they rose to 26.7 per cent.

"Such a ratio is absurd," Mr. MacDonald declared. "It must be bad administration."

Kent Grounding to Be Probed

Federal investigation of the grounding of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's liner Kent early today on the rocks of Little Gull Island in Buzzards Bay on the eve of its being taken over by the United States Army for transport use was ordered today by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Capt. Charles M. Lyons, supervising inspector for New England, said that the investigation would commence as soon as the vessel reaches port or the crew comes ashore. The vessel was bound for Norfolk.

The Kent passed through the Cape Cod Canal and struck on the rocks, at low tide, about 2 a. m., staving a hole in the bow, according to Coast Guard officials. The vessel was reported to be taking water in the forward hold. Capt. William J. Hudgin was in charge.

Fifteen feet of water was later reported to be in number one and number two holds of the Kent. The vessel was down by the bow.

About 50 persons are aboard the vessel, including the wife of the Chief Engineer. The Kent has passenger accommodations but at this time of year carries freight only.

The vessel was built at Philadelphia in 1918 as the Santa Teresa of the Grace Line. In 1936 it was sold to the present owners. The ship measures 360 feet long, 51.6 feet beam, 33.6 feet depth, and registers 4,858 gross tons.

When the Kent sailed from the Northern Avenue terminal of the company in Boston late yesterday, she was carrying a 1,200 ton cargo for her farewell voyage in commercial service. The Army had purchased the vessel and was to convert her into a transport and delivery was scheduled for Friday. A sister ship, the Irwin, is already at Brooklyn, N. Y., being changed over for the same purpose.

The Kent is the fourth vessel to ground in Buzzards Bay recently. The El Almirante, an American vessel, was the first, followed by the Norwegian freighter Elin K., and then the new President Hayes on her initial voyage, and now the Kent.

Two N. E. Cities To Get FHA Loans

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—United States Housing Authority loans for low-rent slum clearance developments in seven cities, aggregating $6,703,200, were approved today by President Roosevelt.

Among the cities and amounts of the loan contracts were: Chicopee, Mass., $1,043,100 and Hartford, Conn., $805,500.

The Hartford loan will be used to construct an additional 150 dwelling units for negro tenants at the Bellevue Square project already in operation. The Chicopee project, with 250 units, was expected to relieve a housing shortage due to the recent establishment of industries and the Air Corps' northeastern air base.

Billboards Measure In N. H. Held Up

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 12—The move to put through legislation regulating roadside advertising in New Hampshire is at least temporarily held up. Hearings before the Judiciary Committee have brought out that businesses associated with the recreation industry feel the proposed legislation would be more harmful than beneficial. John Hoar, an attorney, of Epping, N. H., leader of the Roadside Conservation Associates in New Hampshire and the organization's lobbyist, has been successful in delaying the legislation temporarily.

It is now recognized that various interests must be recognized in any legislation that is to receive final approval. Assurance must be given that businesses dependent upon roadside advertising will be able to use this channel within reason, it is held.

Efforts to Save Soil

The inroads of soil erosion in New Hampshire is attracting the attention of agricultural leaders. Legislation is being considered that would permit the land owners in affected areas to join hands to curb erosion with the aid of Federal and other funds. Ford S. Prince, agronomist at the experiment station of the University of New Hampshire, warns that New Hampshire has "all the fertile soil it will ever possess." He reports that in 200 years of farming, 35 per cent of the tillable soil of the State has been seriously injured with a similar amount now being effected by erosion. As soil erosion is considered a local problem, but not one that land owners can solve individually, the legislation provides that land owners in a particular area can get together and act cooperatively and receive the benefits of any State or Federal funds or advice that may be available. Conservation districts would be set up under the measure.

Welfare Burden On Cities Told

Legislators from Massachusetts industrial communities today urged passage of legislation requiring the State to finance local welfare costs, as they asserted that many cities faced sharp reductions in real estate valuation which bear the brunt of local taxation.

Representative Michael J. Batal (D) of Lawrence told the Legislative Committee on Public Welfare that the welfare burden in industrial communities comes "the heaviest when the taxpayers are least able to carry the burden."

The Lawrence representative told the committee that $8.01 of the $38.80 Lawrence tax rate is spent for local welfare. In Brockton, he said, $13.62 of the $37.80 tax rate goes to welfare; in New Bedford, $14.45 of the $48 tax rate is assigned to welfare costs; in Worcester, $13.80 of a $39.20 tax rate is used for welfare costs, while in Springfield welfare takes $8.62 of the $35.40 tax rate.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor and Their Friends interested in

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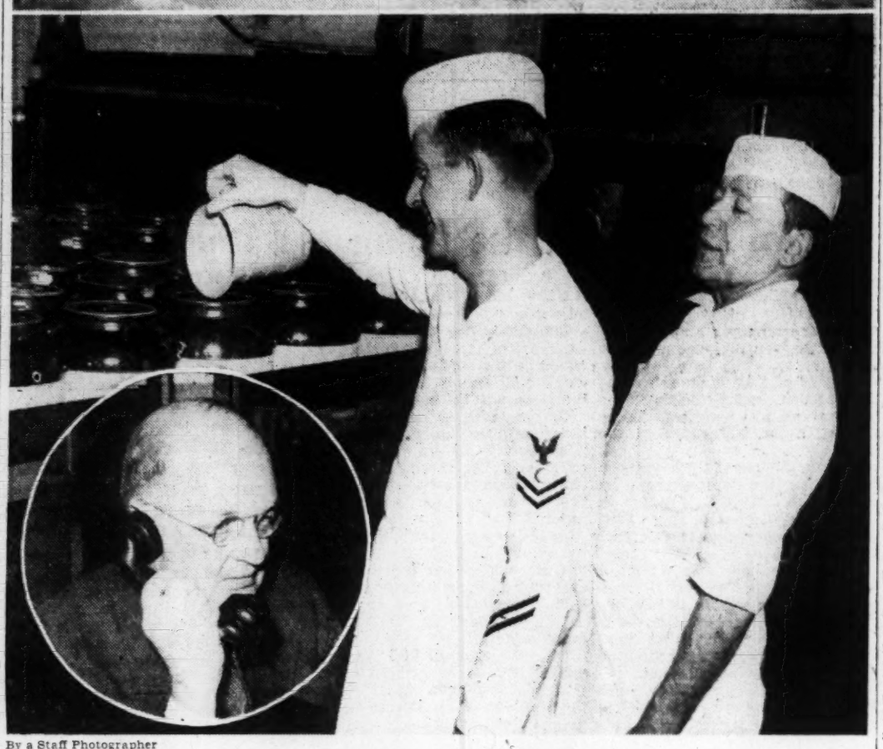

By a Staff Photographer

Learning Culinary Quirks in Boston

Top: Head Baker John E. McLaughlin of the Hayes-Bickford commissary shows Henry Surowiec (left) and W. L. George, both seamen, second class, aboard the Dubuque how to roll the dough. Below: C. I. Johnson, Ship's Cook, First Class, on the Dubuque, learns how to bake beans "Boston style" under the watchful eye of Head Chef Alphonse Rozan of the Hayes-Bickford commissary. Insert: Andrew Seiler, State Chairman of the National Defense Council's Food Division. The National Restaurant Association is co-operating in a movement which provides a two weeks' training course for aspiring cooks in both the Army and Navy branches of the United States armed forces.

Aspiring Army and Navy Cooks Getting Aid of Restaurant Men

Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors, called the best fed in the world, need not lose that distinction despite heavy demands made on the gastronomic branch of the services because of the rapid expansion of the armed forces, Andrew Seiler, Boston restaurateur and State representative of the Food Division of the National Defense Council, declared today.

Under a plan worked out by the division, co-operating with the National Restaurant Association, men cooks, or cook's helpers, are being given two weeks' training in restaurant or hotel kitchens where they can learn under expert tutelage the fine art of preparing food, Mr. Seiler said.

Devens, Navy Yard Use Aid

Initiative in obtaining this training for soldiers and sailors lies with the individual cantonments, the Boston caterer points out. So far in Massachusetts, Fort Devens and the Boston Navy Yard have taken advantage of the service.

A questionnaire set to members of the National Restaurant Association disclosed many New England establishments willing to take service cooks into their kitchens for expert direction in the preparation of tasty dishes.

In Boston, the Hayes-Bickford restaurant chain is training three "gobs" from the Dubuque, now at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown. These sailors, all from Detroit, Mich., where the ship was formerly based, report at the restaurant commissary on Garrison Street every day and return to their ship at night.

Men Learn Meat Cutting

One of the sailors, C. I. Johnson, ship's cook, first class, is learning how to save Uncle Sam money by skillful meat cutting. The other two, W. L. George and Henry Surowiec, both seamen, second class, and both cook's helpers, are learning baking and pastry making.

Cook Johnson, who, when on duty, feeds about 200 sailors at each meal, finds that cooking for the 23,000 persons fed daily by the Hayes-Bickford chain isn't much different when one has the tools to work with.

In addition to the training of soldier and sailor cooks in restaurants of National Association members, the services of the State representative of the Food Division are available as consultant in culinary problems. Many army camp and naval base kitchens throughout the United States have been inspected by these men and recommendations made for improving or facilitating the work.

Two members of the National Restaurant Association have been stationed in Washington from which point they have made a survey of Army camp kitchens, visiting many of them personally.

Ranny Weeks Plays At New Thompson's Spa

Ranny Weeks, orchestra leader, today opened the new Thompson's Spa Kenmore Square restaurant at 597 Beacon Street, Boston. The twelfth unit in the Thompson's Spa chain, this new restaurant, like other Thompson's spas, has its own pleasantly distictive atmosphere.

Decorated by Walter William Schwerer of Weston, the keynote of the Kenmore Square spa is restrained modernism, and each of its three rooms has a special character.

For the first time in the long history of Thompson's Spa a woman will manage one of their restaurants, the manager of this newest link in the Thompson's Spa chain being Miss Muriel Sargent, for several years chief hostess for Thompson's Spa.

BEACON CAMERAS
6 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Clarence E. Hyde, Prop. D. Richard Sturges, Mgr.

November 25th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.

The new addition to our store "The Marine Salon" which opened on March first is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery, glassware, costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends, and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.

We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

Census Shows N. E. Industry In High Place

Highly industrialized New England has 16,135 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,073,132 persons and providing payroll of $1,308,567,000, it was disclosed today by E. F. Bemis of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in announcing an analysis of census data.

New England was credited with 120,259 salaried employees, receiving $284,287,556 and 952,873 wage earners whose total wages were $1,024,279,360, he said. Compared with the totals for manufacturing in the United States during 1939, New England accounted for 8.7 per cent of the establishments, 12 per cent of the salaried personnel and wage earners, and about 11.2 per cent of the salaries and wages paid. The wages paid in New England constituted 21 per cent of the value of manufactured goods as against 16 per cent for the entire country.

Massachusetts, with 4.9 per cent of the manufacturing establishments of the United States accounted for 5.8 per cent of wage earners, 5.5 per cent of wages paid, and 4.3 per cent of total value of manufactured products. Connecticut had 1.6 per cent of the establishments, 3 per cent of wage earners and wages paid, and 2.2 per cent of the value of manufactured products. Figures for the other states in New England were smaller.

Aid for China Urged by Luce

Henry R. Luce, born in China and now Chairman of the Board of Time-Life, Inc., appealed for American support for Chinese democracy today in addressing a United Aid for China meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Son of Henry W. Luce, a pioneer in Chinese education, Mr. Luce urged especially continued financial support for the 13 American-endowed colleges in China. He pointed out that young people who have gone through these schools now stand high among the leaders of the new China and that those now studying in the colleges were destined to play a dominant role in Asia for decades to come.

Leary Bond Forfeited

WATERBURY, Conn., March 12 (AP)—Bond of $50,000 posted for ex-City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary, a principal in the Waterbury graft trial, was called in Superior Court yesterday when the beverage manufacturer officially was listed as a fugitive.

THE MANNEQUIN SCHOOL OF NEW ENGLAND
Academie moderne
Spring Course Begins Monday, March 17th
Complete fashion modeling course prepares you for lucrative career; develops poise for social living. Dormitories. Placement. Send for catalog C. Register this week! 38 COMMONWEALTH AV., BOSTON, MASS.

Holiday Bill Recalled For Minor Changes

The Massachusetts Senate and House this afternoon adopted an amendment to the bill making March 17 a legal holiday in Suffolk County. The amendment provides that the bill will not affect negotiable instruments such as bills and notes.

The Massachusetts Senate today recalled legislation to establish March 17, Evacuation Day, as a legal holiday in Suffolk County to make minor changes in the measure.

The changes became necessary when Joseph R. Cotton, counsel to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, conferred with John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and found that the March 17 bill conflicts with the State's negotiable instruments law.

It is expected the House and Senate will make the necessary amendment this afternoon and return the bill to the Governor immediately for his signature.

Passage of this bill, which exempts retail stores, industrial establishments and banks, climaxes a long battle by South Boston residents to establish the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British on March 17, 1776, as a legal holiday.

A bottle of green ink was dispatched by special messenger to Governor Saltonstall immediately after the House and Senate had enacted the legislation. Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of South Boston sent the ink with the message "I believe it is quite appropriate to use the favorite color of our mutual ancestry." Recently the Governor revealed an Irish ancestor in his lineage when he was initiated into the Charitable Irish Society.

Reports Made

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, during yesterday's session revealed that legislative committees have made reports on 749, or 25.8 per cent, of the 2,902 measures before the 1941-42 Legislature up to the close of busines last week. Two years ago the cocmmittees had reported on 605, or 23.3 per cent, of the 2,595 bills before that session.

The Speaker also reported that this years hearings already have been held on 909 other bills, while 1,017 measures have been assigned for future hearings. Bills not yet assigned hearing dates number 227. Two years ago at this time hearings had been held on 1,002 other proposals, 621 were marked up for future hearings and 367 measures had not been assigned hearing dates.

House Members From N. E. Swing To Lend-Lease Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—With a sweeping about-face by Massachusetts Republicans, the New England Congressional delegation supported the lend-lease bill on its second vote in the House yesterday by the overwhelming score of 23 to 2.

This vote by the New England delegates compares with the original 19-to-10 vote for the bill a month ago.

The tabulation of votes on final passage of the lend-lease bill shows four New England states in the House unanimously behind the measure, namely, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

Maine and Connecticut delegations cast one vote each in the negative.

Every New England vote that was changed yesterday was both in favor of the bill and Republican. Those representatives switching positions to support the measure included: Charles R. Clason, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Edith Nourse Rogers, Allen T. Treadway, and Richard B. Wigglesworth, all of Massachusetts; and Frank Bellows of Maine. No New England Democratic votes changed. Representative James A. Shanley of Connecticut was the only member of that party from the New England region to oppose the bill. Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston was not recorded yesterday.

State Legislature Hearings Listed

The more important legislative committee hearings on Beacon Hill tomorrow include:

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed abolition or reduction of the two weeks' waiting period for unemployment compensation benefits.

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Recommendations by Paul A Dever, former Attorney General, to extend State supervision of small loans up to $500 (now regulated up to $300), and to tighten generally the small loans law.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10.30 a. m.): Legislation providing for retirement on pension of special justices of district courts at 70 years of age.

Pensions (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to retire public employees at 65 years instead of 70 and allow women employees to retire at half pay after 20 years' service.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to establish a State board to regulate the optical industry.

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

Doing Her Bit in Defense

Theresa Paige Gets Lathe Instruction

Benjamin T. Johnson, State Supervisor of Negro Affairs of the NYA, is giving her points on the work.

Call Is Issued for 175 Negroes From Bay State for the Service

Massachusetts, whose 54th Regiment of Negro troops covered itself with distinction in the Civil War, has been called upon to furnish 175 more Negroes for the armed forces of the country, State Selective Service Headquarters announced today. Fifty Negroes, called in the third draft have already joined Negro regiments.

The new men will fill the Massachusetts quota in the seventh draft call issued by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area—the first call applying to Negroes exclusively.

The men will be inducted into the Army between March 19 and 25, it was announced. In view of the small number of men involved, it is believed that a large percentage of this call will be volunteers.

A list of Local Boards with the number required from each follows:

March 19
At Boston Induction Station

Local Board	Men	Local Board	Men
Brookline 43	1	Milton 103	1
Lawrence 80	1	Newton 112	1
Lynn 91	1		

March 20
At Boston Induction Station

Brockton 41	2	Plymouth 124	1
No. Attleboro 116	1	Revere 128	1

March 21
At Boston Induction Station

Boston 22	10

At Worcester Induction Station

Ware 153	3	Worcester 171	4
Worcester 166	3		

At Springfield Induction Station

Adams 1	1	Lee 82	1
Greenfield 73	2	Pittsfield 123	4
Holyoke 77	2		

March 22
At Boston Induction Station

Barnstable 8	2	Boston 21	3
Boston 16	2	Boston 22	10
Boston 17	10	Boston 24	2
Boston 18	3	Boston 25	3

March 24
At Boston Induction Station

Boston 26	10	Haverhill 75	4
Boston 38	2	Malden 93	3
Cambridge 48	6	Needham 106	4
Everett 58	5	New Bedford 109	10
Falmouth 66	6		

March 25
At Boston Induction Station

Boston 22	21	Newton 114	2
New Bedford 108	5		

At Springfield Induction Station

Springfield 140	6	Springfield 143	13
Springfield 142	3		

Negro Worker

Theresa Paige, a young Negro girl from Boston's South End, is working for national defense.

Little did she think when she was graduated from the Practical Arts High School last June, after specializing in dressmaking and design, that the call of duty and Country would find her dexterous fingers operating an engine lathe in the service of war industry. Yet that is what she is doing today under the youth-serving guidance of the National Youth Administration.

Theresa is working at the Charlestown Plant of NYA, under the supervision of Benjamin T. Johnson, State Director of Negro Affairs of the NYA in Massachusetts. The task of training Negro boys and girls in national defense work is shared and assisted by the State Administrator of NYA, John L. Donovan, Jr., and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the National Director of Negro Affairs in Washington, D. C.

$980,000,000 Due for N. E. In British-Aid Materials

Continued from Page 1

England manufactured products was $3,931,000,484.

In other words, New England industry is being asked to double its rate of production, doing it in one year if possible, and within two years at the most. The economic reactions in New England are, to a certain point, obvious.

Wages the Main Factor

This region is primarily a manufacturing one. It produces little raw material. Most of its goods are finished in factories. Hence, wages are the principal factor in costs. This means that defense spending will quickly subdivide into terms of pay checks and pay envelopes with immediate and direct effect upon retailing, automobiles, and real estate.

Since New Englanders are traditionally thrifty, boasting 18 per cent of the Nation's savings though it has but 8 per cent of the Nation's income, it can be expected that banks will experience an upturn which should, in turn, provide New England with some degree of cushion when the stimulus of war orders is removed.

So much for what the lend-lease program can do for New England. Now, what can New England do for embattled democracy?

First, as reckoned just now in British eyes, is shipping. At South Portland, Maine, ways are currently being constructed by the Todd Shipbuilding Company on which cargo vessels are to be built for England. These will be slow-speed, small-size, convoy-type ships of standardized design, planned for speedy construction. Some 30 ships have already been allocated by the British to the new South Portland yard. That additional ships will be built there as a result of the lend-lease bill is likely.

Work for Shipyards

In addition, the products of the great Fore River yards in Quincy will undoubtedly afford some help, and the many yards from the Electric Boat Company's submarine plant in Groton, Connecticut, to the Bath Iron Works yards at the mouth of the Kennebec in Maine are available for some sort of coordination with British needs. Details, however, of such co-ordination are not available.

Second on the list of acute British needs is aircraft and aircraft engines. At the Pratt & Whitney plant of United Aircraft in East Hartford about 50 per cent of the United States total production of military aircraft engines are now coming off the assembly line.

New England produces 69 per cent of the Nation's small arms, including machine guns and ammunition. The demand for these is obvious.

New England's diversity of war materials is nothing short of amazing to those who glance over the lists of orders placed, ranging from textiles for bedding and clothing, boots and shoes, to electrical goods, fine machine parts and almost the full range of ordnance. As a result of the lend-lease bill, all this diversity, and all this production is now available to defend democracy at home and abroad.

Miss Lane Named On Art Board

Miss Katherine W. Lane of Manchester, Mass., was made a member of the State Art Commission by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to succeed Cyrus E. Dallin, noted sculptor.

Miss Lane's awards include a bronze medal for sculpture from the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Miss Lane has received awards in several other exhibitions. Mr. Dallin was reappointed last fall, but did not assume his duties, the Governor's office said.

Frederick L. Parker of Westfield, Wesleyan College graduate and President of the U. S. Whip Company, and the U. S. Line Company, was named to the Emergency Finance Board to succeed the late Daniel F. Doherty of Springfield.

The appointment of Rollo A. Barnes of Hingham as director of the division of aid and relief in the State Department of Public Welfare to succeed the late Frank W. Goodhue was approved today by the Council. Mr. Barnes, employee in the Department for many years, was appointed by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare. His salary runs from $3,900 to $5,400, annually.

The Council also confirmed the reappointment of George H. Nelson of Worcester as a member of the State Appellate Tax Board, a $7,000-a-year position.

Reception to Porters

Dr. and Mrs. Lucius Chapin Porter, of Yenching University, Peking, North China, special representives under the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Old South Church, will be given a reception at the Church on Friday afternoon, March 21, at 4 o'clock.

Proposed Lid On Welfare Aid Is Protested

Closing of public welfare records to public inspection would "strike at the heart of democratic government," Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, asserted today as he opposed a bill to make such records secret.

The legislation was filed by Walter V. McCarthy, assistant to the State Commissioner of Public Welfare, for the welfare department. The bill was introduced when the Federal Social Security Board demanded that records of persons receiving old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind, for which the Federal Government pays part of the cost, be closed to public inspection.

The McCarthy bill, however, would also bar public inspection of records of general relief to which the Federal Government contributes nothing.

The proposed legislation, therefore, would overturn a recent Supreme Judicial Court decision that public welfare records are public property and open to inspection.

Assailing the McCarthy measure before the legislative Committee on Public Welfare, Mr. Joyce said "this proposal violates a century-old tradition of democratic government by saying that the people who raise money for the support of government have no right to know how their money is spent—in what manner or for what specific purpose, and whether wisely or corruptly.

"To close welfare records to judicious inspection is an invitation to corruption and political racketeering in the administration of relief."

Mr. Joyce denounced the Federal policy of controlling aspects of local government to which Washington contributes part of the cost, asserting, "this attitude is an infringement on State rights and opens the way for an expanding Federal government to break down home rule and exercise increasing control of local government."

Annual Meetings Are Held in Three Towns in Bay State

With most of the town meetings in Massachusetts now over with for another year, three towns met yesterday to conduct their public affairs in customary New England tradition.

Wellesley

The second and final session of the Wellesley Town Meeting was held last night at the Senior High School. Principal business transacted was the appropriation of $2,000 to build a pathway to Morse's Pond Bathing Beach. Pedestrians now use a roadway to the beach and this has long been regarded unsafe.

Natick

After nearly 10 years of debate, Natick voters decided last night to build a seven-room addition to the High School. Accordingly $115,000 was appropriated for the project and other necessary repairs. The question had been whether to build an addition to the present structure or an entirely new building. Martin T. Hall was Moderator for the twenty-eighth year.

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Katharine Cornell in Revival of Shavian Play—Incoming Movies

'The Doctor's Dilemma' In Brilliant Production

By John Beaufort

New York

It is gratifying now and then to feel that one is part of an Occasion in the theater; to sense an expectant glow even before the footlights have gone up; to feel a special mingling of excitement and respect in the demeanor of the audience. Such an experience was provided at the Shubert Theater Tuesday evening, when Katharine Cornell introduced amid distinguished company her production of Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma."

A feeling of good theater inhered in Donald Oenslager's lavish but well-mannered settings, with their slightly self-conscious old-fashionedness. It abounded in the costumes by Motley. It was apparent in the performances by Miss Cornell and her colleagues under Guthrie McClintic's direction. This new revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma" is something to dazzle the eye as well as the thought. It is something for theater devotees to welcome.

* * *

In choosing to revive the play, Miss Cornell reminds us once more that some of Shaw's earlier works are both more current and more incisive than some of his later ones—last season's "Geneva" for instance. Mr. Shaw might, if he chose, alter a few medical terms to bring this unflattering portrait of some medical practitioners up to date. But most of his underlying implications are sound and apropos.

Mr. Shaw does not confine his disdain to the medical profession. As always, his real crusade is against all sham and pretense. Dubedat's flagrant disregard for conventional law and morality, his insolent demands for loans of money are presented as the result of an entirely different set of values from those on which the doctors have worked. Without upholding Dubedat, Shaw suggests that this man's shortcomings may be no worse than the hypocrisy and indifference to human life exhibited by the quartet of doctors.

* * *

As usual, Shaw has fortified the casual construction of his play with some remarkable characters. Raymond Massey's Sir Colenso ranges from charm to probity to callousness. This is an admirable performance. The play seems to have been directed for its comedy perhaps more than for its emotional content and that may make Sir Colenso even more inhuman than he would otherwise appear. This is particularly noticeable in the last scene.

Miss Cornell's Jennifer Dubedat is a person of warm affection and crystal clarity. It seems doubtful whether Miss Cornell has ever appeared more lovely. Here is the woman who walks in grace, who glimpses Dubedat's vision even through the murky lens of his behavior. Here is also the balance to "The Doctor's Dilemma." Jennifer brings together two men of diametrically opposed views and then perceives how the confounding of one may be more shocking than the seeming destruction of the other.

Whitford Kane is snowy haired and worthy as the venerable Sir Patrick Cullen. Cecil Humphreys plays in brilliant style Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington, whose mumbo jumbo about the latest medical method is a sham to conceal his unfamiliarity with it. Ralph Forbes prattles with equal aplomb and nonsense about another medical theory, and Colin Keith-Johnston parades admirably the virtues of Blenkinsop. Clarence Derwent delivers with taste but their stinging intent the lines of the Jewish Dr. Schutzmacher. Alice Belmore Cliffe is likably impertinent as Sir Colenso's maid. Margaret Curtis, David Orrick, Leslie Barrie, and Stanley Bell are proficient in small roles.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" is full of capital parts. When they are placed in responsible hands, with capable craftsmen assisting, the result sums itself up in that magic word—Theater.

'The Doctor's Dilemma'

Play, by Bernard Shaw, in a revival directed by Guthrie McClintic. Settings by Donald Oenslager. Costumes by Motley. Presented by Katharine Cornell. Beginning March 11, at the Shubert Theater, New York. The cast includes:

Redpenny ..... Stanley Bell
Emmy ..... Alice Belmore Cliffe
Sir Colenso Ridgeon ..... Raymond Massey
Dr. Schutzmacher ..... Clarence Derwent
Sir Patrick Cullen ..... Whitford Kane
Mr. Cutler Walpole ..... Ralph Forbes
Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington ..... Cecil Humphreys
Dr. Blenkinsop ..... Colin Keith-Johnson
Jennifer Dubedat ..... Katharine Cornell
Louis Dubedat ..... Bramwell Fletcher
Minnie Tinwell ..... Margaret Curtis
The Newspaper Man ..... Leslie Barrie
A Secretary ..... David Orrick

© Walt Disney Productions

Trio From Walt Disney's 'Fantasia'

Scene from the "Dance of the Hours" portion of the film continuing at the Majestic.

© Vitagraph

Olivia De Havilland and James Cagney

In "Strawberry Blonde," coming to the Paramount and Fenway

Opera By John Blow At Harvard

One of England's first indigenous operas, the "Venus and Adonis" of John Blow (Purcell's teacher) attracted a large audience last night to a somewhat belated American first performance. Harvard's Lowell House Musical Society, which, under the conductorship of Malcolm H. Holmes, has already distinguished itself by its 1938 production of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" and its American premières of the same composer's "King Arthur" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea" (1939 and 1940), has thus added another honorable achievement to a remarkable list.

In diluting Ovid's and Shakespeare's passionate and tragic story to the purposes of a court entertainment for Charles II and to contemporary ideas of gallantry, Blow or his librettist converted Adonis into an ardent lover, and transformed Venus herself into a bashful maiden dispatching her suitor to the hunt. But at least the author spared us a happy ending; and this is artistically most fortunate, for the tragic dénouement drew from the composer the only truly moving and rhapsodic music in the entire work—music worthy to be ranked with the best of "Dido and Aeneas," though freer in form. The beauty of Venus' lament survives the doggerel to which it (and the rest of the opera) is set. "Ah, ah, ah, ah, Adonis my love, ah, ah, ah, Adonis" recalls irresistibly the famous "Oh, Campaspe, oh, Campaspe, oh"; but it can hardly be denied the merit of being eminently singable.

For the rest, "Venus and Adonis," being officially a "masque" though—to the musicologists—a palpable opera, is an amiable potpourri of pleasant songs and dances in the manner of the period. It is by no means barren of humor, both of the intentional sort and of that kind into which the chemistry of the centuries converts solemnity and inflated rhetoric.

The performance (which is to be repeated tonight) was thoroughly enjoyable. It would be absurd to expect of a company of undergraduate singers, dancers, and players a production professional in quality; but there is a special charm in the work of spirited amateurs who do their best without pretension.

The dances, interestingly devised by Katherine Schroeder, were executed with graceful vigor; and the chorus and orchestra performed their very ample contribution to the score with commendable efficiency under Mr. Holmes' firm direction. S. S.

Films in Prospect for Boston

Changes of program are the rule this week in the first-run movie houses of the town. The Keith Memorial brought in a new double bill yesterday. New films are announced for Thursday at the Metropolitan and the State and Orpheum. The Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, will be showing a pair of pictures which have been seen previously at the Metropolitan.

James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr head the cast of "Come Live With Me," the principal item in the new bill at the State and Orpheum. The story is about an Austrian refugee who makes a deal with an American to marry her so she will not be deported. Eventually he persuades her that she is in love with him. Clarence Brown directed, and among the players are Ian Hunter, Verree Teasdale, Donald Meek, Barton MacLane, Edward Ashley, Codee, King Baggot, and Mrs. Adeline de Walt Reynolds.

The companion feature will be, "The Land of Liberty," a composite of scenes selected from some 112 films and combined to tell the story of a century and a half of American life.

* * *

Continuing Films

At the Majestic, Walt Disney's "Fantasia" is now in the sixth week of its engagement.

At the Fine Arts, "Here Is Ireland" is beginning a ninth week. Added to the program beginning today is "Catholicism Through the Centuries."

* * *

Stanwyck-Fonda

"The Lady Eve," coming to the Metropolitan, has a story written and directed by Preston Sturges about a wealthy young research man and the woman gambler with whom he falls in love. Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck play the two parts. In the supporting cast are Charles Coburn, Eugene Pallette, Eric Blore, William Demarest, Martha O'Driscoll, Melville Cooper, and Janet Beecher.

The companion feature, "Murder Among Friends," is described as a mixture of comedy, mystery, and romance about 10 persons who sign an agreement that $200,000 shall go to the one who survives the rest. Cobina Wright, Jr., Marjorie Weaver, and John Hubbard are the principal players.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

"Strawberry Blonde," film version of the play, "One Saturday Afternoon," comes to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday after a previous run at the Metropolitan. James Cagney, Olivia De Havilland, and Rita Hayworth are the principal players. The second feature will be "The Monster and the Lady," a horror film, which also has been seen before at the Metropolitan.

* * *

At Keith Boston

Two films—"Flying Wild," with the East Side Kids, and "Li'l Abner"—will be seen on the screen at the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday. The vaudeville part of the bill will be headed by the Martins, radio quartet, and "Senator Murphy," monologuist.

* * *

At the South Station

On the program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday will be the first issue of a new serial called "Mysterious Dr. Satan" and intended, according to announcement, for adults. Other items on the bill will be a travel film on the Caribbean, John Nesbitt's "Whispers," two color cartoons, Johnny Messner's Orchestra, newsreels, Pete Smith and Prudence Penny's "How an Expert Prepares a Meal," Irving Jaffe's "Ice Skating," Donald Novis Musical, and Three Stooges comedy.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the feature film, at the Exeter will be "Western Union," with Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore, and "Honeymoon for Three," with Ann Sheridan and George Brent.

Virginia Gilmore

In "Western Union," coming Thursday to the Exeter.

'Let's Make Music'

The story of "Let's Make Music," now at the Keith Memorial, is not only heart-warming. It is credible. Most of its virtues may be summed up in the fact that Elisabeth Risdon plays a schoolteacher with an acute sensing of the trials, tribulations, and triumphs of many a selfless toiler in a not overrewarded profession.

Miss Risdon portrays a public school music teacher, Malvina Adams, who is faced with the task of imbuing a classroom of swing-struck adolescents with an appreciation of Chopin.

As a last, desperate effort to win her pupils, Malvina tries writing a school song. This is received in cruel silence by her brood, but Malvina mails it to a publisher. Now, in some pictures of this nature, the course of affairs would be for Malvina to turn swingster and cram her classes with Benny Goodman while the school board tapped its feet in the background. But not "Let's Make Music."

Malvina's song, "Fight for Newton High," is taken up as a novelty number by Bob Crosby. "Fight for Newton High" becomes a seven-day wonder and Malvina has the time of her life filling engagements to sing the song. These activities are disapproved by Malvina's niece, Abby, until Abby becomes personally convinced of the band leader's charms. Success makes it difficult for Malvina to accept rejection of subsequent compositions. At last, however, after Mr. Crosby has saved one of her outlined songs by his insertions, Malvina realizes that her big moment is over. So she goes back to teaching her now appreciative pupils.

Joseph Buloff is a swing arranger with more zeal for Bach than for Boogie-Woogie. Jean Rogers plays the ingénue. The tunes are agreeably performed. But this is Miss Risdon's picture and she plays Malvina with the eagerness, tartness, and unworldliness that the part demands. Even an unnecessary champagne scene does not prevent "Let's Make Music" from being an entertainment of wholesome charm and cheer.

"Back Street," the other feature on the bill, concerns a banker who makes a mistress of the woman whom because of a missed appointment he did not marry. The expert acting of Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer and the work of the supporting players give the production what sincerity it possesses.

The script and direction are as old-fashioned as the Gay Nineties era in which the story opens. Some of William Daniels' photography is excellent.

Gordon String Quartet, With Bauer

What is that instrument? a person in the audience at Jordan Hall last evening might have asked himself as he listened to the Gordon String Quartet starting in on music of Beethoven and felt himself aware of an unusual inner sound in the combination.

The question at once answered itself, since the only part we poorly hear in a quartet is the viola; and if tone of an unusual quality emerges from the harmony, we may be sure it is of the viola's making.

Query and reply go far to explain the musician, Jacques Gordon, who heads the organization, and who, while he resembles other ensemble artists in most particulars, looks different from them in one respect. For whereas they go in for blend of the instrumental colorings, he favors contrast, with the result that the viola, usually shaded out of existence, is by him lighted into vitality and power. His four sources of sound are as unlike one another as ever they ought to be, but for all that they combine and run together in a pleasing, melodious stream. No impression of conflicting sonorities. No contest for mastery, and yet victory all around.

Mr. Gordon may be called on this score an innovator, and a successful one. Another man might attempt the same thing and miss. Theoretically, he himself ought to fail, trying, thus, to do what is irrational and ordinarily supposed impossible. Time, too, may prove his procedure ill-advised; but meanwhile we hear the viola, and that is an experience to talk about. He and his colleagues, Samuel Weiss on the second violin, William Lincer on the viola, and Fritz Magg on the cello, presented the Beethoven Quartet in F minor, opus 95—a very unclassical classic as far as form goes, and a perfect structure just the same in its off-the-model way. They followed with the "Voces Intimae" Quartet in D minor, Opus 56, of Sibelius, unclassic not from whim, like Beethoven's work, so much as from intention. For Sibelius has always disliked walking in the tracks of others, whether of old schools or new. He has wanted to be individual, and he has usually made a good point somewhere in his compositions, even if he writes much to say little. Take the case of "Voces Intimae." The Adagio undoubtedly carries the load; but it carries it triumphantly. The movement speaks, truly enough, with a "voice," and with one that must strike listeners as "intimate" to a degree.

Along with the Quartet came Harold Bauer, the pianist, who was another individual in an ensemble of five, though as far as might be from the sort that assumes the character of soloist. He and the artists on the strings presented the Brahms Quintet in F minor, Opus 34, after a fashion that in all likelihood cannot be surpassed. Brahms was the one strict classicist represented on the program, all four movements of his Quintet being perfectly proportioned, unless we called the broadly-planned codas an over-measure. Nobody, however, would do that. The majestic close of the Finale is the sort of thing that raises Brahms not only to artistic, but next thing to prophetic, heights. W. P. T.

Berkshire Opera Auditions

Auditions for applicants for the opera department of the Berkshire Music Center, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, director, will be held Saturday, March 29, at 10 a. m., and on Sunday, March 30, at 2 p. m. in Symphony Hall.

The opera department is under Dr. Herbert Graf, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by Boris Goldovsky, head of the opera department of the Cleveland Institute of Music, and Richard Rychtarik, his colleague at Cleveland. This department is a part of the school instituted by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood, Lenox, last summer. It will continue to give individual and ensemble training leading to the performance of a complete opera and opera scenes. A limited number of scholarships will be available.

The Berkshire Music Center will hold its second season, July 7-Aug. 17. The last three of these weeks coincide with the Berkshire Festival.

Ross Gallery

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, works by three painters are on exhibition. John N. Falloni shows some crisply painted views and some floral canvases; John Wallis provides personal portraits, among which is the delectable "Dickie"; and Frank Petronzio contributes some patiently wrought still-lifes which have a pleasant decorative quality.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Sender Blank," featuring Maurice Schwartz, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Company. 8:30.

Music

Harvard University, Lowell House Dining Hall—
"Venus and Adonis," by John Blow, presented by the Lowell House Musical Society. Malcolm Holmes, conductor. 8:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2, 5, 8. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Great Mr. Nobody." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20. "Catholicism Through the Centuries." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elisabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—
"Beloved Enemy," Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 3, 6:30, 10. "Three Blind Mice," Joel McCrea, Loretta Young and David Niven. 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:50, 5:45, 8:40, 9:35. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:29.

Modern—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Regent: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl? 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2, 5:04, 8:05. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 6:45, 9:49.
Cleveland Circle: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Behind the News." 2, Evenings 7-11.
Harvard: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. "Stranger on the Third Floor," Peter Lorre. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Hurricane," Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The 39 Steps," Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum & Abner. 2and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 9:40. "High Sierra," 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. "Great Plane Robbery," 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 9:25. "High Sierra." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Victory," Fredric March. 3:21, 8:21. "Life with Henry," 1:54, 6:54, 9:49.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesto: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Michael Shayne," Private Detective." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—CAPITOL: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:42, 8:14. "Father Is a Prince." 1:38, 7:10, 10:02.
Park: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:02, 8:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:54, 6:51, 10:09.
Hyde Park: "The Informer," Victor McLaglen. 3:20, 9:20. "Petticoat Politics," with the Higgens Family. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 4, 9:48.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.
Mystic: "Father's Son," John Litel. 2:15, 7, 10:10. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Meet the Wildcat." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. 1:45, 7.
Strand: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2:15, 8:30. "Cast of Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 3:45, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life with Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:45, 8. "Victory," Fredric March. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2:20, 8:45, 9:55. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 3:45, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Father's Son," John Litel.
Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4:10, 7:50.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2, 8:10.
Revere: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2, 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2, Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Down Argentine Way," "Meet the Wildcat." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "Meet the Wildcat," M. Lindsay and Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:10, 7:55. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9.
Princess: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Little Men." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Baker's Wife," Raimu. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2:15, 8:11. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:48, 6:30, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

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" 29—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci
" 31—Don Giovanni
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Only One Point Needed in Three Games to Clinch National Hockey League Honors

Rossmen Practically Certain By Defeating Toronto 3 to 2

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Bruins now need only one point in the next three games to clinch first place. When they clinch first place they automatically retain the National Hockey League championship and the Prince of Wales Cup—I think! At least we were assured of such by Art Ross this morning, although the official National Hockey League guide—costing twenty-five cents as an authoritative journal—differs. It lists the New York Rangers as N. H. L. champions last year.

Careful perusal of the official National Hockey League guide fails to reveal much about its own championship. There is plenty to be found about the Stanley Cup, but the league title is only mentioned once—in a list on page 10 entitled N. H. L. champions. And that one time seems to be wrong, since it gives the title to Rangers for the 1939-40 season, and according to Manager Ross the Bruins won the title that year by finishing first in the standing at the conclusion of the regular schedule.

There are no stories relating how the league title is decided and no rules regarding the honor what-so-ever. In the final compilation of the league figures including the standing, individual scorers and the play-offs, there is no mention of either the N. H. L. crown or the Stanley Cup. Even the full page ad of the Bruins neglects to list 1940 under its winners of the Prince of Wales trophy.

Three years ago, when the league operated with two divisions, the American and Canadian, the Prince of Wales trophy went to the winner of the American division only. Since then, by mutual agreement apparently, the cup served as emblematic of the N. H. L. championship and was decided as property rights of the first place winner of the combined divisions at the conclusion of the regular schedule.

It appears that the Bruins should receive a refund for their paid ad in the National Hockey Guide since it rightfully claims the league title and the official guide contrarily gives the honor to the Rangers.

Last night's 3-2 triumph of the Bruins over the Toronto Maple Leafs just about clinched the Wales trophy and the league title. The Leafs were in first place most of the season and equal contenders the past week. Now they trail Bruins by four points, have only two games left to play and can only tie in points by winning these while the locals lose all three they have yet to play. If the Bruins win or tie in the one game against Amerks or the two against Detroit, the race is over.

It is largely a matter of opinion about last night's affair being a preview of the coming play-offs. In the first period the Bruins ran away from the Leafs by a 3-0 score. They applied their famed power and peppered Broda with 19 shots on the net, three of them entering the cage.

With that margin of comfort the Bruins came out in the second period with a half-speed offense. They admitted after the game that it was not pre-period planning, but they seemed bent upon holding their lead and then the fun began. With the burden of defense lightened, the Leafs moved up on attack and the Bruins lost their charm.

When the Leafs scored two goals in the third period the Bruins came to life again and began to regain their stride. They began attacking in full force and the Leafs recoiled moving into Boston territory only on break-aways.

The first Boston goal came at 10:05 of the first period with Red Heron in the penalty box. Dumart scored with Schmidt and Bauer assisting. Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman followed in order with Bill Cowley adding two more assists to his new season record. Wiseman also assisted on the Conacher goal and Crawford figured in the Wiseman goal. The second period was dull due to close checking.

Don Metz gave the Leafs their first goal at 7:14 in the third period with the help of Langelle and McDonald and penalties paved the way for Schriner to score the second goal. Reardon and Kampman were serving majors when Des Smith joined them and Don Metz and Taylor helped Schriner to the score at 11:25.

* * *

Conn Smythe states Leafs will beat Bruins in the play-offs if Syl Apps is back in the line-up . . . Hugh Mulcahy, local boy and Phillie pitcher now at Camp Edwards, attended the game with Billy Cochrane and Bobby Knowles, accompanied by Sergeant John McKelligan . . . The awarding of the Dufresne trophy to Dit Clapper and the schoolboy trophy will be made next Tuesday . . . The Bruins have changed the name of the schoolboy trophy from 'Eddie Shore,' to probably the Boston Bruins.

Sports Around the Hub

The Massachusetts Golf Association, through no fault of its own, has been forced to abandon its plans for a $5,000 State open championship because of a conflict with dates of national tournaments.

Under the stimulating leadership of Melville P. Merritt, President, the M. G. A. has laid ambitious plans for a $4,000 increase in the size of the purse of the State open as a lure to the country's leading professionals. It was thought that as soon as these pros had finished at the national open in Fort Worth, Texas, they would hop a train to Boston for their share in a worthwhile tournament.

Now, however, with the P. G. A. scheduling its national tourney for Denver, the M. G. A. rightly feels it is too much to expect for the touring pros to make two transcontinental trips within the space of a month. The national open will be played the second week in June, the Massachusetts open is set for the last week in June, and the P. G. A. tournament will be played July 7-13.

The plans had been given unanimous approval by the M. G. A.'s Executive Committee, and net proceeds from the championship were to be given to British War Relief. The State open will now probably continue along the lines of the past few years, with the purse totaling $1,000 and a few top-notch pros competing with the best of the New Englanders. There is an outside chance that Horton Smith will be able to defend the title he won last year at Oyster Harbors.

* * *

The Boston Olympics will be attempting to earn their first victory of the year on River Vale ice tonight, and in this last appearance there they will have their best chance of succeeding. Coach Hago Harrington expects to have his strongest squad on hand, with only Paul Guibord a doubtful dresser. If the 'Pics win tonight, they will have accomplished almost the impossible, for the Sketters have won more than three-quarters of their Eastern Hockey League games on their home ice.

* * *

The National Amateur Hockey Association Senior B championships will begin at the Garden tomorrow night with four games due to be played. The first contest will pair the defending titleholders, the "97" Club of Boston with the Lewiston Cyclones of Maine, and the other games will see Notre Dame Hockey Club of Waterville, Maine, meeting the Springfield Braves; the Junior Olympics facing the Atlantic City Sea Hawks; and the North New Jersey All-Stars playing the New York Metropolitan Tigers.

* * *

Willie Hoppe, who for the past 36 years has been one of the world's top billiard players and who currently holds the world's three-cushion title, opened a two-day exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club on Summer Street this afternoon. Hoppe's opponents today were Jimmy Murphy, New England balk-line champion, and Eddie Spitz, Harry Cox, and John Mills in three-cushion billiards. Tomorrow he is slated to meet George Slosson, now of Boston, a world's champion before Willie ever held a cue.

* * *

Briefs: Commonwealth Country Club hopes to hold its postponed winter carnival tonight . . . Events are to be under the direction of Chairman Bob Lawton and President Bob Warden . . . Hoping to eliminate mishaps and confusion at the start and finish of interclub races, the race committtes of the racing clubs of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association will meet at the South Boston Yacht Club one week from tonight . . . Invitations to attend have been extended to all racing men in the various classes . . . Harvard's fencers topped M. I. T. last night 16-11 . . . Boston College is still hunting a football coach to replace Frank Leahy . . . The Graduate Board is to be commended for not rushing ahead to sign a coach, but guessing whose signature it will finally get on the dotted line is becoming a bit tiresome . . . Northeastern failed to elect a football captain yesterday . . . Only 13 of 19 lettermen voted and no candidate received a majority . . . A vote by mail will be conducted later.

Cards Hold Sox

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Four St. Louis pitchers held the heavy-hitting Boston Red Sox to five scattered bingles yesterday as the Cardinals squeezed out a 3-2 exhibition verdict.

Manager Joe Cronin started what appears to be his opening-day lineup, but the Cardinals kept hustling in mid-season fashion to come from behind and finally win in the ninth. The Sox left a dozen runners stranded on the bases.

St. Louis scored the deciding run on a ticket to Marty Marion, a sacrifice and Terry Moore's short fly to left field on which Bill Barrett started too slow to make a play at the plate.

Triple Play Made

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas, March 12 (AP)—The Boston Bees put on a good show for 3,500 soldiers, pilots and officers yesterday in blanking the Randolph Field Ramblers, 8-0, in a nine-inning exhibition game.

A triple play in the ninth inning wiped out the Ramblers' only scoring threat as Ed Carnett and Tom Earley, who divided pitching duties for the Bees, set them down with only four hits.

Henry Majeski started the triple killing by snaring a line drive, whipping the ball to Buddy Gremp at second, and Gremp fired it to Buddy Hassett on first for the complete round.

In the Running for Northeastern

Enjoy Successful Indoor Season

Flanked by the Carroll twins of Belmont—Bob at the far left and Bill at the far right—are three other members of Northeastern's undefeated varsity track team. Next to Bob is Colby Kelley, member of the relay team; in the center is Ed Parker, who was third in the New England intercollegiate cross-country run last fall and who now runs on the relay team; while next to Bill is the Huskies' prize package, Mike Prohodsky of Mansfield, who won the I. C. 4-A. two-mile championship in Madison Square Garden this winter. Bill, incidentally, is the New England A. A. A. U. 1,000-yard champion.

Undefeated Husky Trackmen Plan for Outdoor Campaign

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With an undefeated indoor season and a flock of new school records behind them, Northeastern's varsity trackmen are confidently looking ahead to the start of the outdoor season and the possibility of continuing their winning ways.

Victorious in dual meets so far over Bates, Brown, Massachusetts State, and Maine, Coach Jerry Tatton's Huskies hope to roll along over Bates in a return meet, Springfield, and New Hampshire, and then earn their share of honors in the New Englands and the I. C. 4-A meet at Randalls Island.

Having an undefeated record is becoming pretty old stuff to young Jerry Tatton, for two seasons ago he accomplished the trick and last year just missed by a whisker. To go with this winter's record, however, are more honors than have ever come to Northeastern in track before.

In his office at Northeastern yesterday afternoon, Jerry declared, "Yes, this is the best team I have ever had. It is well balanced and the boys are capable of turning in faster times in more events than any other team I ever coached." Tatton, incidentally, has coached quite a few, for this is his 14th season at Northeastern, 10 as assistant to Prof. Edward S. Parsons and the last four as head coach.

Prohodsky at Head

There is a question this season of whether the Huskies are a well-balanced team of stars, or whether they are a set of brilliant individualists. Whatever they are, their strength stretches to practically every event though it sometimes requires a quadruple performance on the part of one or more men.

Heading the team by virtue of his national ranking is Mansfield's Mike Prohodsky, who won the two-mile event at this winter's I. C. 4-A indoor meet to give Northeastern its first such title. Close behind him come Capt. Jake Wiren of Dedham, called the best weight man for his size in the country, the Carroll twins—Bill and Bob—of Belmont, Ed Macfarland, sprinter and hurdler, Joe Lavin, the high jumper from Boston English, and Ed Parker and Colby Kelley of the relay team.

New York Win

Prohodsky really deserves the top spot on the team because of his victory in New York. Hardly conceded a chance of placing to say nothing of winning by even his own teammates, Mike amazed the track world with his performance. His time was not exceptional, but his manner of winning was. As Tatton tells it:

"None of us had any thought that Prod was going to win until the last quarter-mile came around, and then there was not one person in Madison Square Garden who thought he wouldn't win. He ran that quarter like a miler, made up the 60 yards he was behind, and won by 30 yards over the second-place man. He left the rest of the field 60 yards behind."

Lives on Farm

Mike, who lives on a farm in Mansfield and who does all his farm chores—milking the cows, feeding the chickens, and collecting the eggs—before he comes to class, never ran in high school and his development at Northeastern is a distinct tribute to his coach. Strictly a plodder when he first came out, Tatton's choice of training not only brought him success in dual meets, but won him his intercollegiate title.

Besides his two-mile record, Mike also holds the Northeastern record of 4:24.8 in the mile, while Bill Carroll has broken the 1,000-yard record three times, and his brother Bob has been under the former record unofficially. Macfarland last Saturday broke the 70-yard low hurdles record for the Maine cage, which brought him five of the 16 points he earned for the Huskies. Bill Carroll is also the present N. E. A. A. A. U. 1,000-yard champion.

Expects Improvement

Tatton's optimism for the coming outdoor campaign is based on the fact that he expects all of his men to improve. "They have been improving all winter," said the former New England high jump and eastern intercollegiate high hurdle champion, "and I see no reason why they should not continue to improve. Prod's time in the I. C. 4-A meet, for instance, was 18 seconds faster than he had ever run before, and others on the team are continually bettering their own performances."

The Huskies will try their outdoor legs in an informal meet with Holy Cross and Harvard at the Stadium April 26. The rest of their engagements come in May as follows: 3, Springfield; 10 New Hampshire; 17, Bates; 23-24, New Englands; 30-31, I. C. 4-A Meet.

Harvard Elects

Three captains of winter sports teams were elected at Harvard yesterday, Greely Summers of Belmont, Mass., defenseman, was chosen to head the hockey team, Dick Thomas of Omaha, Neb., was named captain of wrestling, and Harold Baker of Grenwich, Conn., was elected leader in squash racquets. Summers is also a member of the varsity football team.

Maroon Swimmers Favored To Win New England Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12—A favorite to win the annual New England intercollegiate swimming competition at the new M. I. T. pool in Cambridge March 13 and 14 is Coach Charles Silvia's powerful Springfield College tank team, which completed its season with a record of seven wins as against two losses to loom up as the strongest swimming outfit ever to represent the school for gymnasts.

Largely responsible for his team's success, Coach Silvia, a Springfield tank star in 1933 and 1934, has built up an outfit that boasts fine team balance as well as plenty of individual strength. Defeated by Dartmouth 39 to 36 in its opener, Springfield went on to ride rough shod over Brown, Williams, Army, Connecticut, Amherst, Bowdoin and R. P. I. Its only other defeat of the season was suffered at the hands of Harvard.

Won Championship

The 440-yard freestyle quartet, composed of Art Beck, Herb Fransen, Bill Antilla, and Dan Lotz, won the New England Senior A. A. U. championship at Springfield on March 1. The Brookline Swimming Club pool was the scene of a record-breaking performance on March 6 when the Maroon 300-yard medley relay trio composed of Capt. Ed Shea, Arch Pincombe, and Dan Lotz swam off to top honors for the event.

Ed Smyke, sensational sophomore diver, is high in New England diving ranks, having scored 130.4 points against Connecticut on Feb. 8. He has averaged 105.2 points per meet this season and should attract national attention before his collegiate career comes to a close.

Captain Shea, a consistent point-getter, holds the existing Springfield College varsity pool record for the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 43.8s.

Received Award

The Maroon's ace breaststroke swimmer, Arch Pincombe, received the Charles Kerrigan Memorial Trophy at the Penn A. C. meet on March 8 when he proved his superiority over all comers in the 100-yard event. He finished a close second to New England titleholder Joe Jodka in the A. A. U. open meet held at Springfield Feb. 1, and holds the Springfield College varsity pool record in the fast time of 2m. 29.8s.

Rounding out the Springfield picture is a group of swimmers who have been making things tough for their opponents all season—Bill Antilla, Art Beck, Jim Church, Herb Fransen, Dan Lotz, Russ Hatch, Ed Jorgenson, Ed Leech, Girv Milligan, John Pinderhughes, Ed Smyke, and Keith Thwaites. Feeling is high on the Maroon campus that this array of swimming talent can produce a New England championship which has been monopolized by Brown since 1931.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Thursday, March 13

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Tour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Music Graphs; "Easy Does It."

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; William Horne, tenor; Fantasy in Melody.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Charlie Spivack's Orchestra; dramatic sketch.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Gay Hungarian Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"The People of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Mandolin Club. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19 m.
London—8:30 p. m. "Britain Speaks"; Lieut. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: First, Second and Third Acts of "Faust," by Gounod. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 13.30 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Current Pitching Is Best Sox Have Had in Sarasota

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—Little Hughie Duffy was sitting on the veranda of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel. A warm breeze blew in from the Gulf. It was a breeze much appreciated, for the afternoon sun had been heavy. But now the day's work was done, and one by one or in twos the Boston Red Sox came out through the lobby door and started their leisure walk uptown. Little Hughie was leaning back in his rocker, looking up at a sea of stars.

"I can't help feeling that this is the best looking crop of young pitchers the Red Sox have brought to Sarasota," said the veteran coach whose .438 batting average back before 1900 still stands as the all-time major league high. "Most of them are big boys, strong and able to stand plenty of work. And each one is working hard to get in shape.

Brown's Fast Ball

"Look at young Norman Brown," Duffy continued. "What a great fast ball he has for a kid! How often do you find a rookie with his ability? Not often. There's Woody Rich with his sinker ball. If he learns to keep it low, nobody will ever hit it far. Mickey Harris is a much better pitcher today than he was last spring. He's coming straight overhand with his curve ball, instead of throwing it from the side. No curve can be effective when thrown from the side. It took Mickey a year to find that out, but he'll never make the mistake again.

"Frankie Dasso should be a great pitcher," Hughie went on. "Look at his 'stuff.' I think he needs a little more confidence in himself. I should think he'd have a real incentive now, though, because he's always talking about his wife and little boy. Herb Hash looks very good. I like Larry Powell's curve ball and the way he handles himself on the mound. Dickman's curve is breaking quicker this spring. Fleming is fast. And that Ryba—he's a wonder, isn't he?" said the coach, grinning.

Likes Joe Dobson

"I like Joe Dobson," Duffy continued. "I like his hustle, his curve, and his fast one. I think he'd be a great pitcher if he could come up with a screwball to mix in once in a while. And he may have one before long. You've seen that screwball Jimmy Foxx throws—seen how it sinks in and down when thrown to a right-hander. It's one of the best I've ever looked at. Well, the other afternoon I asked Jim if he'd be willing to teach Dodson how it's done. Jim agreed, as he always does, so I went over and told Joe. He was tickled with the idea and now the two are getting together.

"Those funny deliveries aren't easy to pick up," Hughie pointed out. "They take a lot of practice and patience. They're hard to control until you get the knack. If Foxx had not been such a good hitter, he could have made the big leagues with his screwball. Imagine how effective Dobson would be if he had it right now! Why, he wouldn't lose half a dozen games a year."

Brown Needs Curve

Duffy's mention of Norman Brown brings up a debatable query. With the Red Sox trying desperately to build up a pitching staff, why wouldn't it be a good idea to retain young Brown? True, the boy still lacks a good curve. But his fast one is the best in the camp, and he should be able to learn the curve quicker with the varsity, where Frank Shellenback is always handy, than in the minors, where the manger usually thinks more about his job than about the development of a young pitcher.

There is the case of Washington's Sid Hudson last year. When the lank rookie started the season, he was as green as the average hurler out of a small minor. But Bucky Harris liked and stayed with him. Sid tossed away game after game during the first two months of the season, but with each appearance he improved. At the close of the race he had 17 victories and was one of the outstanding youngsters in the American League.

* * *

Even if Manger Joe Cronin and his board of strategy decides to give Brown another year in the minors, possibly at Louisville, you can be sure the boy wil be back in a few months to make a comfortable living in the majors.

* * *

Tomorrow the Cincinnati Reds visit Payne Field to continue their Grapefruit League series with the Red Sox. On Saturday Cronin takes his outfit to Bradenton for a game with Louisville and Sunday to Tampa for another contest with the Reds.

* * *

Jack Wilson is spending a lot of time with his knuckler. Mixed in with his fast ball and curve, it should be something to behold.

* * *

You hear very little about Bill Butland and Bill Sayles, as Cronin is letting these boys take a lot of time getting into shape. Last year, you remember, they both had trouble with their arms. This is the last time Cronin can look at Sayles. He has been out on option three times.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 13
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Jimmy Richard's Orch.	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 Portia Blake	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love bass; organ.	Comic Page Club
5:00 The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dinner Dance Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendesvous	News	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or. 'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	N. E. Town Meeting: "Is the Home Responsible for the Failure of Leadership Today?"	"Fireside Time"
8:15	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatizat'n; News				Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Shall We Waltz?	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	News from London	Album
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith";	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00 News; weather news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter; recorded	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; record-	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Day's End
11:45 ings	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 On Your Toes	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio Program	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lovers' Lane"	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	As You Like It	Food News	Government Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	The Breakfast Club	Choir Loft	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Jerry Young, songs	"Good Morning Cheer"
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Deep River Boys	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Music Salon	"The Guiding Light"	'25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"The Family Circle"	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Singing "Surf Riders"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	U. S. Navy Band	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Southernaires Quartet	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Government Girl"	Novachord Solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"Ill Find My Way"	Adeline Walther, contral.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Musical program	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	Sing Song Time
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Your Library on the Air	"Grimm's Daughter";	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	"Sincerely Yours"
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Harvard vs. Univ. of	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	New Hampshire debate	Sports and music
3:30 "Around the Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard vs. Univ. of	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	New Hampshire debate	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Its Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Peter De Paulo, int.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie";	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendesvous	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News"
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Serenaders	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Concert Miniatures	Variety program, music,
7:45 views	"Confidentially Yours"	Yvette	Concert Miniatures	Fireside Time
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Wythe Williams	Staley College vs. Bos-
8:15 questions; answers	songs; orchestra	Heidt's Orchestra	"Border Patrol"	ton College debate
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	"The Aldrich Family,"	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"In Chicago Tonight"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	starring Ezra Stone	tra; vocalists	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Waltz music	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	John Paul Dickson	cal Album
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	well; Music Maids; or-	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting of the Air	chestra guests	Sinfonietta	cal Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Shall We Guarantee	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
10:15 Jay Wesley's Sports	Peace in the Pacific?"	chestra; guests	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Quiz	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Listeners' Playhouse;	Griff Williams' Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News of the World	First Piano Quartet	"From the Depths"	Griff Williams' Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Parade of the News";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	recorded	Chico Simone's Orch.
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Boston Bruins vs. N. Y.	"Day's End"
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Americans hockey game	"Day's End"; News

Southeastern Conference Commissioner Given Broad Power in Handling Athletes

Code Designed to Remove Brand of the Dollar Mark

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Southeastern Conference recently gave power to its athletic commissioner, Martin Sennett Conner, to administer a strict code designed to remove the brand of the dollar mark from scholarships and continue the education of players who, through injury or lack of ability, fail to stick with the team.

The code for the 12 Conference universities was adopted at a meeting of the Conference executive committee in Atlanta. It is effective immediately.

Conner said, "This is the beginning of a broad program of uniform interpretation of rules, practices, and methods in handling athletes. It does not cover every situation, but other rules will be added from time to time."

No Exchange of Cash

The foremost provision of the code, which will be printed and distributed to all Conference members next week, prohibited any exchange of cash between school and players in the awarding of scholarships.

Football players, in other words, will receive meal tickets instead of money for meals, and lodging, tuition, laundry and books will similarly be provided without cash being involved.

The code provided that the Conference "policy" shall be against "dumping" of athletes who receive scholarships and then fail to stick with the team through no fault of their own. This provision, involving as it does the opinion of the various school authorities as to why players may lose their scholarships, will be left to the universities themselves for enforcement.

The commissioner will be supreme judge under other articles of the code, however, with power to rule players ineligible and recommend to the executive committee fines, suspension or expulsion of schools which may violate the rules.

Entertain Only Twice

The code also provided: 1. That a school may entertain a prospective athlete at its own expense on its campus only twice, and that the two visits shall not total more than six days. The prospect is to receive no cash during these visits. 2. That the schools shall immediately inform the commission when scholarships are awarded and on what basis, and when they are withdrawn, and for what reason. 3. That if an athlete is given a job by the school, his pay shall not exceed $10 a month and his work should be commensurate with that amount. 4. That no players, prospective or enrolled, shall be issued athletic equipment prior to Sept. 1. This was aimed at "tryouts" of prospective freshmen during the summer months.

The rules apply to all Southeastern Conference sports, but since football is the big major sport in all the schools, Conner is expected to concentrate his attention on gridiron problems.

* * *

The Directors of the South Atlantic Baseball League agreed last Saturday to a 140-game schedule, 14 games fewer than played last season.

The season will open April 21 and close Sept. 8.

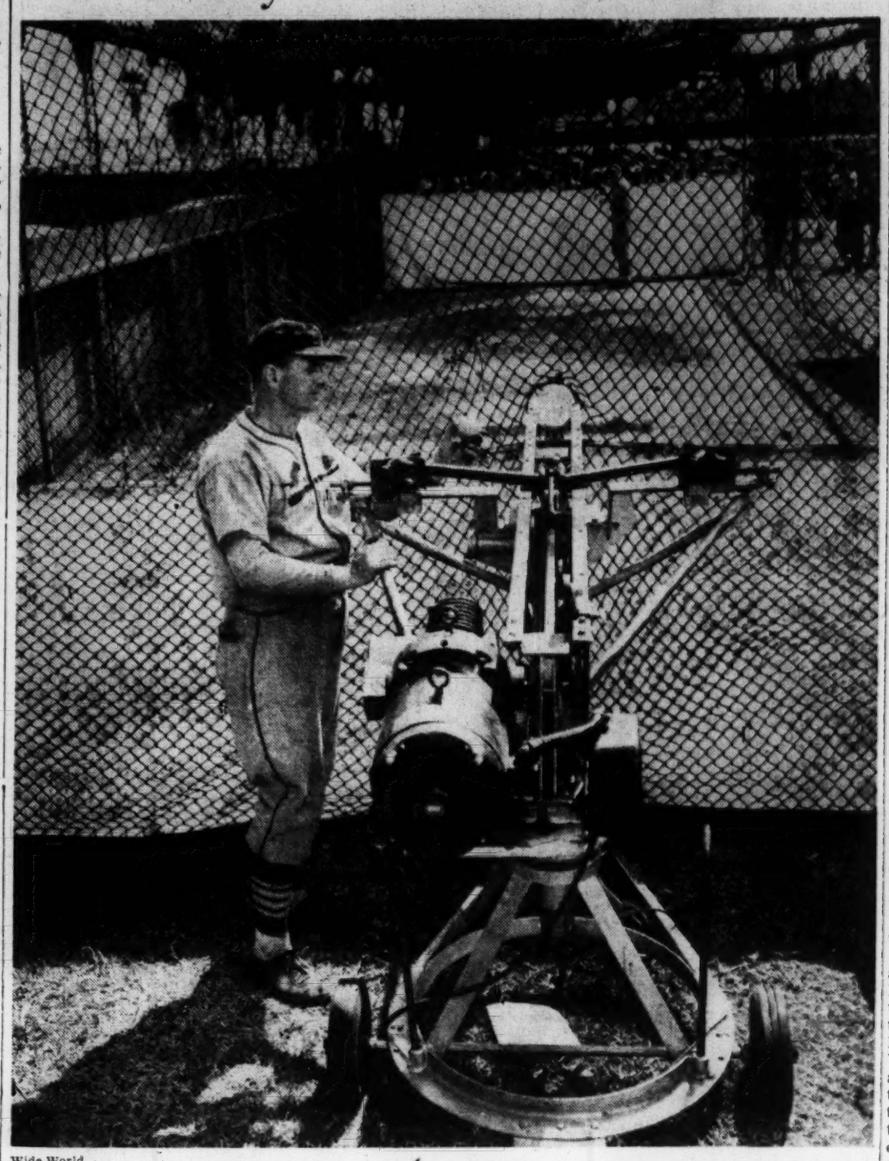
No changes were made in the schedule as considered by the directorate during the minor league convention in Atlanta last December.

* * *

Nearly half a century of intercollegiate basketball came to a distinct halt for Stetson University last Saturday night when the Hatters were nosed out 49-46 by Louisiana State Normal College in the S. I. A. A. tournament at Bowling Green, Ky.

Stetson University administration and trustees put an end to the Hatters' hope of a great basketball team next year when they decided to abandon intercollegiate athletics after this year. **C. J.**

Plenty of Balls but All Strikes



Wide World

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Joe Mathes, St. Louis Cardinals scout, is seen about to feed a baseball into the mechanical pitcher now being used on the batters at the Cardinals' training camp here. Martin Marion, Cardinal shortstop, in the far background, prepares to hit inside the batting cage. Propelling power comes from a heavy rubber band which is pulled back mechanically by a two-horse-power motor and released automatically. The ball can be thrown high, low, inside or outside by simple mechanical adjustments, thus simulating every human pitching action. Speed of the ball also can be regulated. It is the invention of Byron Moser, St. Louis banker and baseball fan.

Bruins Add To Margin In League

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	8	12	154	96	62
Toronto	26	14	6	135	98	58
Detroit	20	15	10	106	94	50
Rangers	20	19	8	137	122	48
Chicago	16	22	7	109	126	39
Montreal	15	26	6	115	147	36
Americans	8	26	11	93	166	27

Result March 11

Boston 3, Toronto 2.

By the Associated Press

A preview of the Stanley Cup play-offs was held in Boston last night, and the Bruins won practically everything in sight.

Before 16,088 fans—a crowd of real play-off proportions — the home forces turned back the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 2. That assured them of nothing worse than a tie for the National League championship. With three more games on their schedule, the Bruins virtually clinched the crown.

Toronto, with two games to play, is four points behind. The only way the Leafs could gain the edge now would be for Boston to lose its three remaining games while Toronto was winning two. That would put the Leafs on top because of their greater number of victories. However, Boston has lost only once in its last 29 starts, so it's hard to imagine the Bruins failing to get one more point.

These two teams are scheduled to meet in the first play-off round, a best-of-seven series. By finishing ahead the Bruins will have the important "home ice" edge for the first two games, as well as the odd one, if the series goes to the limit. Last night's victory gave Boston the season's series with Toronto by a 4-2 margin, with two games tied.

The Bruins struck early and did all their scoring in the first period last night. It wasn't until the third that the Leafs broke through with the aid of Boston penalties. Woody Dumart, Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman made the Bruin tallies, and Bill Cowley drew assists on the last two to bring his record total to 43. Don Metz sneaked over the first Leaf goal on an apparently harmless play. Soon afterward, a brush between Terry Reardon and Bingo Kampman resulted in major penalties for both, and Des Smith, 30 seconds later, joined them with a minor. While they were playing short handed, Sweeney Schriner made his 24th goal of the season for Toronto.

Many Points in Common Seen Between Bees and St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 12—Although the Bees got away to an inauspicious start in their opening joust with the Browns last Saturday, the two teams are really very evenly matched and their 17-game series should prove as close as any staged by big league rivals this month. The Boston and St. Louis clubs are natural rivals and have a number of points in common.

Each is composed largely of eager operatives who have not played ball long enough to become jaded. These alert athletes possess the enthusiasm of youth and sufficient baseball experience not to hurt their respective clubs by making costly blunders in the clutches. Chet Ross, Bama Rowell, and Sibby Sisti were the Swarm's "freshmen" last year while Walter Judnich and Johnny Berardino were "majoring" the first season for the Browns.

Each unit played sensational ball during the closing stages of the 1940 campaign after being in the doldroms in the early parts of the season. This is a good sign as it takes courage to come back after discouraging beginnings. The Browns won fame by their ability to knock off first division clubs. All fans recall how they eliminated the Yankees on the New York club's final western tour.

High Hopes

The Bees annexed 21 out of 34 games in August, following a nine-contest losing streak and captured nine of the 21 tilts they played with the World's Champion Cincinnati Reds. As a result of these signal successes before the curtain was rung down on 1940, both Bees and Browns have high hopes of finishing in the first division of their respective loops this year.

A comparison of the two teams may be of interest. Starting at first base one couldn't ask for two more finished performers than Babe Dahlgren and George McQuinn. Babe is the flashier fielder of the pair and George the harder sticker. Yet Babe drives home many runs when they are most needed and George is a better than average fielder as he proved last season when he tied the American League record for double plays by figuring in 157 and led the circuit in percentage with .992. This was two points higher than Dahlgren's 1940 mark.

Rowell Has Appeal

At second Bama Rowell wields a far more potent ash than Don Heffner, but is not as sure a fielder. When it comes to fire, color and crowd appeal, Rowell has a decided advantage over the more stereotyped Brownie. Heffner draws comparatively few cash customers while the boy from the deep South has a definite following in every minor league city.

Miller is the ace of shortstops, yet Berardino is a rival worthy of his steel. Johnny put on a gorgeous exhibition of shortstopping last summer, but he lacks Eddie's experience and all-around class. Both afield and at the dish, the Bee star must be given the preference.

Clift Has Edge

At third the Browns hold the edge, Harlond Clift being one of the best hot corner guardians in the business. Clift breaks up ball games with his homers and other extra base wallops, and is a competent fielder as well. Sisti is fleet of foot and pretty in handling grounders, but his all-around play cannot be compared with that of Clift.

Taken as a whole, the Bees' infield shades that of the Browns but this slight advantage is offset in the outfield where St. Louis has two outstanding performers in Rip Radcliff and Walter Judnich. The former led the American League batting race until mid-September and finished with a gaudy mark of .342. Judnich, who was formerly the property of the Yanks, was one of the shining lights of 1940. Walter batted .303, had 24 homers, and led the junior circuit gardeners defensively with a percentage of .989. Chet Laabs and Myril Hoag are other capable outer defence patrolmen.

Averill Uncertain

The Bees' 1940 outfield has yet to be tested as a unit. Chet Ross, the team's most damaging hitter, will be out of most of the games in the present series and his absence will detract from the Swarm's punch. The bulk of the burden will fall on the shoulders of Max West, Earl Averill, and Gene Moore. Despite his lustrous performance in the All-Star game last July, West hit for only .261 during the regular N. L. season last year. Averill is a question mark. Moore is a splendid outfielder but lacks effectiveness when facing left-handed pitchers.

While Ray Berres is in action the Bees have a decided advantage behind the bat. Ray is a far better thrower and handler than either Joe Grace or Bob Swift. There is little to choose between the rival pitching staffs. Both clubs are well equipped with veterans and youngsters in the hurling department.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 11

National League

Boston 3, Toronto 2.

American Association

Kansas City 5, St. Paul 1.

Schedule March 12

American League

Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Hershey at Philadelphia.
Providence at New Haven.
Indianapolis at Springfield.

American Association

Minneapolis at Omaha.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Standing

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	36	14	7	79
Baltimore	33	17	6	76
Atlantic City	26	26	5	57
River Vale	25	30	2	52
Boston	20	32	6	46
New York	18	41	0	36

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	8	4	1	17
Washington	8	3	1	17
River Vale	7	4	1	15
Atlantic City	5	6	1	11
New York	3	9	0	10
Boston	2	9	2	6

Result March 11

Washington 4, New York 3.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Yale 56, Harvard 19.

National Indoor Tennis Field Cut From 64 to 16

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 12 (AP)—Defending champion Bobby Riggs and all seven other seeded stars swept through the second round of the men's national indoor tennis tournament last night as the starting field of 64 players in the singles division was chopped to 16.

Riggs moved into the third round with little effort, disposing of young Paul Darrough, Jr., Oklahoma City youngster, 6—0, 6—1, after he had eliminated another home town entry, Ed Overholser, 6—3, 6—3, in the afternoon.

Don McNeill, National outdoor champion and second-seeded behind Riggs, didn't lose a game as he ousted Dewey Allen of Ada, Okla., 6—0, 6—0, for his second straight-set victory.

Funnyman Kovacs

The Oklahoma City entry, who holds the nation's No. 1 ranking and a trio of national titles, might have had all the gallery if he hadn't had funnyman Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., on the next court at the same time.

Playing Oklahoma State champion M. C. Hopper of Tulsa, the clowning Kovacs made short work of the first set, 6—1, then resorted to all his fancy tricks in stretching the second set to 11—9.

Kovacs used either hand to wield his racket, returning the ball from behind his back or between his knees at times.

Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., former national indoor champion, and seeded No. 4 behind Kovacs dropped Tom McSpadden of Muskogee, Okla., 6—1, 6—0.

Fifth and Sixth Seeds Win

Jack Kramer of Belvedere, Calif., the fifth-seeded player, took out Jack Pickens of the Oklahoma Aggie net squad, 6—1, 6—1, and Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, seeded No. 6, ousted Gene Small of Tulsa, 6—0, 6—2.

Seventh-seeded Ed Brown, Baylor University southpaw from Waco, Texas, advanced at the expense of Gus Craigo, Durant, Okla., 6—3, 6—3, in an all-collegiate battle. Craigo is a member of the southeastern Oklahoma College varsity squad.

Frank Guernsey of Houston, Texas, former national intercollegiate titleholder, and Robert Madden of Pittsburgh, Pa., staged one of the hottest contests of the second round. Guernsey, seeded No. 8, finally won, 10—8, 6—2.

Joining the seeded stars in the third round were such unseeded entries as Bob Patterson of Tulsa University, Missouri Valley Conference champion, who stopped Bill Teufer, University of Arkansas player, 8—6, 6—4, and Norman Brooks of San Francisco, who eliminated Crawford Bennett of Oklahoma City, 6—1, 6—4.

Singles Layoff

Play in the doubles division will begin today, with singles competition scheduled for a one-day layoff.

Eli Mermen Win

Yale's varsity swimming team swamped Harvard 56-19 at Cambridge last night to win its third straight Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship. The Eli mermen, who closed out their dual meet season with 13 straight victories, took eight of nine first places.

Capt. Fran Powers won Harvard's only first place when he beat Howie Johnson of Yale by a fraction of a second in the 220-yard freestyle. Powers was undefeated this season in this event. Times generally were slow, with no records being set. No attempt was made by the Elis on their world's record in the 400-yard freestyle relay as Coach Bob Kiphuth did not swim his four fastest men.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

(Final Standing

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	6	0	333	117	1.000
Princeton	5	1	265	185	.833
Harvard	4	2	261	189	.667
Dartmouth	3	3	238	212	.500
Navy	2	4	219	231	.333
Columbia	1	5	163	287	.167
Pennsylvania	0	6	96	354	.000

Result March 11

Yale 56, Harvard 19.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cincinnati Reds are trying for their third straight pennant in the National League and have their supporters. As the 1941 race approaches, Bill McKechnie still has the best balance in the circuit. Brooklyn, built into a contender by Laughing Larry MacPhail, expects to hold one half of the next World Series at Ebbets Field. If form runs true, these two favorites will be one-two when the race turns into September. However, baseball does not always run according to the book. History is jammed with upsets and reversals. All of which brings us around to the St. Louis Cardinals and the part they may play in the new season.

You must remember the Cardinals. They waited until 1926 for their first World Series and then participated in five in the comparatively short space of nine years. Three times during that period they defeated the American League opponent. But since the fall of 1934 they have either chased the pennant winner across the line, or strayed into the second division.

A Year Ago

Just a year ago the critics were picking the Cards to push the Reds through September. Instead, the Dodgers leaped into the picture and eclipsed the Red Birds, who changed managers at the height of the season. First Ray Blades and later Billy Southworth struggled with unpredictable pitching. The Cards came in third.

This year the St. Louis club is working with one of the finest crop of rookies that ever dug spikes into Florida sand, and if two or three of them live up to early promise, Southworth is going to cause a few anxious moments for McKechnie and Leo Durocher. In fact, he will anyhow. But if some of those good looking newcomers stop National League hitters or hit National League pitching, Billy will leave the Reds and Dodgers somewhere in the rear.

For example, Southworth has five new outfielders who in 1940 had a combined batting average of .315 in the higher minors—Rochester, New Orleans, Houston and Columbus. The infield is strengthened by the arrival of Frank Crespi, a .301 hitter at shortstop for Rochester, and Steve Mesner, whom the Chicago Cubs cut adrift and who hit .341 at San Diego. He is a third baseman. To replace Mickey Owen on the catching staff, Southworth has Walker Cooper, Morton's brother, who appeared in 131 games with Columbus last season and hit .302.

However, if you want to make Southworth grin, mention his young pitchers. There are so many around St. Petersburg, he finds a new one almost every day. Eight of the more prominent ones captured a total of 138 games in '40, which averages better than 17 per man. If these boys could pick up about one fourth of their 1940 totals in the race just ahead, the Cardinals would walk in.

Brother Battery

In the Coopers, Mort and Walker, Southworth has a new attraction—a brother battery. Mort last year won 11 games for the varsity and this year should be better. Walker, because of his heavy backstopping at Columbus, was voted the third most valuable player in the American Association. Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees was number one.

Added to an offense which already includes the loaded bats of Johnny Mize, Enos Slaughter and Ernie Koy, is the freshman bludgeon of young Harry Walker, outfielder. Harry's older brother, Dixie, is with the Dodgers, which should make some interesting copy during the summer. Harry batted a mere .313 for Columbus, but hidden in this average were 63 extra-base hits. He smashed 17 homers.

Among the new pitchers are Henry Gornicki, who won 19 at Rochester; Howard Krist, who took 22 at Houston; Hefschel Lyons, with 19 wins at Rochester; and Matty Surkont, with his 19 triumphs at Decatur. But perhaps the most promising newcomer is left-hander Ernie White, who had a 13 and four record at Columbus and an earned run average of 2.25—the lowest in the American Association.

Horton Smith Edges Nelson By One Stroke

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 12 (AP)—Horton Smith, veteran Oak Park, Ill., professional, won a tournament for the first time this winter when he shot a three-under-par 68 here yesterday to nose out Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, by one stroke in an 18-hole play-off for the Florida West Coast open championship.

Smith lagged behind Nelson by two strokes through the sixth hole. He shot three birdies on three of the first six holes of the incoming nine to take command. He almost got a hole-in-one on the 136-yard 15th hole, where his tee shot hit just beyond the cup and jumped back within an inch of the flag.

Smith had six birdies. Nelson shot two birdies and an eagle on the 475-yard sixth, where he holed out a 60-foot chip from the back of the green. They were over par on only three holes.

Smith almost tossed away his advantage at the 18th when he took a six after his approach shot hit a tree and buried itself in a trap, leaving him an almost unplayable lie. But Nelson, who had birdied the same hole on the last round, March 10, to tie Smith, also missed the green with his approach and failed to drop a nine-foot putt for a four that would have evened the match.

Smith shot a 71, 67, and 68 for a 206 to tie Nelson in the 54-hole tournament. The latter, former national open champion, had rounds of 72, 67, and 67.

Smith took $700 first money in the $3,000 tournament, with $450 second money going to Nelson.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Today's Schedule

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. St. Louis (N).
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Hollywood (PC).
At Orlando, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Washington (A).
At San Antonio, Texas—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Sacramento (PC).

Results March 11

At Havana—Cuban All-Stars 9, Brooklyn (N) 1.
At Sarasota, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 3, Boston (A) 2.
At Orlando, Fla.—New York (N) 11, Washington (A) 6.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) 3, Louisville (AA) 1.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Seattle (PC) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 3.
At Ontario, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 9, Los Angeles (PC) 2 (8 innings-rain).

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

West Virginia Intercollegiate Tournament

Salem 70, Fairmont 64.
Glenville 85, Shepherd 39.
Alderson Broaddus 64, West Liberty 42.
Concord 65, West Virginia Wesleyan 64 (extra period).

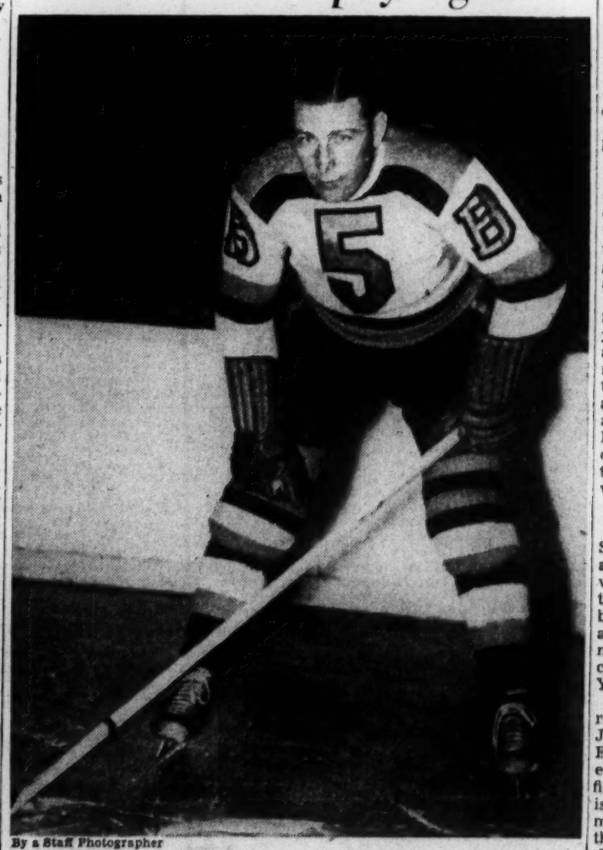
Mason-Dixon Conference Championship

Western Maryland 39, Loyola 38.

At Lawrence, Kan.

Kansas 34, Oklahoma A. & M. 31.

Dufresne Trophy Again



By a Staff Photographer

Aubrey Victor Clapper

Boston hockey writers voted Captain Clapper the "most valuable player to the Bruins on home ice this season" last night. Clapper won this Dufresne trophy last year also. Other winners in previous years have been Eddie Shore three times, and Tiny Thompson.

Texas Quintets Dominate National Championship

KANSAS CITY, March 12 (AP)—Like football, basketball now has its "T." But it doesn't designate a single formation. It is the abbreviation for a whole State—Texas.

Thirty-two teams from 19 states started in the fifth annual National intercollegiate basketball tournament Monday but most of the eyes witnessing the first round games were upon the Texans.

The Lone Star State had four entries. The School of Mines at El Paso, Border Conference champion, didn't last long. But the others have.

Texas Wesleyan romped over Evansville, Ind., College, 71 to 62, West Texas State Giants, billed as the world's tallest, crushed University of Dubuque, Iowa, 77 to 39.

Stephen F. Austin Teachers from Nacogdoches yesterday presented Van Samford, a 6-foot 3-inch center, who stuffed in 31 points as the Texas Tutors won, 64 to 50 over Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

E. F. Kimbrell, director of athletics at Westminster College Fulton, Mo., is the new president of the national Association sponsoring the tourney.

Louis E. Means of Beloit, Wis., and C. E. Miller of the University of Baltimore, were elected vice-presidents.

Members chosen to the board of directors include Louis Hanson, Maccomb, Ill., Teachers; Flucie Stewart of Tampa, Fla., University; A. D. Dixson, Delta, Miss., State; and W. J. Ferguson, St. Joseph College, Philadelphia.

Results March 11

Stephen F. Austin Teachers, Nacogdoches, Texas, 64, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, 50.
Santa Barbara, Calif., State 32, Wayne, Neb., Teachers 26.
Superior, Wis., Teachers 51, Morningside, Sioux City, Iowa, 42.
Bemidji, Minn., Teachers 35, Pittsburgh, Kan., Teachers 33.
Louisiana State Normal, Natchitoches, La., 50, Warrensburg Mo., Teachers 43.
Murray, Ky., Teachers 68, Oregon College of Education, Monmouth Oregon, 46.
University of Baltimore 52, University of Omaha, Neb., 38.
San Diego, Calif., 46, Montana State, Dillon, Mont., 29.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 460,000
Previous day's sales 500,000
1941 volume to date 28,541,000
1940 volume to date 34,572,000

Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Moderate gains ruled in the stock market today as buyers sought shares related to the freshly stimulated arms industries.

Although many securities were comatose, the more active issues lifted one to two points, with steels and shipyards in the vanguard. The turnover was at a rate of about 400,000 shares.

Transactions dwindled on an early set-back, encouraging traders to try for resumption of the recent rally. However, a minor upturn likewise stalled, leaving the market in a stalemate.

Prospects of heavier arms expenditures for increased British aid seemed to be the immediate factor of importance for industry. Against this, traders weighed the outlook for deeper U. S. involvement in the world struggle and the question of a Nazi spring blow against the British Isles.

Among the firm spots were New York Shipbuilding, Electric Boat, Bath Iron Works, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Pennsylvania, American Smelting, General Motors, Western Union and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Westinghouse Electric was down more than 2 at one time. A shade lower were Union Carbide, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester and Kennecott.

Aluminum of America spurted 2 despite news of a strike at its Edgewater, N. J., plant. Lagging in the curb list were American Gas & Electric, Humble Oil, Gulf and Lake Shore Mines.

Bond Market Uneven

A small rally developed in the bond market in late trading today, although prices remained somewhat mixed near the end.

Accounting for the best gains were some of the less active rail loans, including Florida East Coast 4½s, up about 2 points.

U. S. Governments gave up further small amounts after yesterday's decline. With few exceptions, long term Treasuries sold in over-the-counter markets at losses up to ½ point. A similar trend prevailed on the stock exchange.

Corporates a little lower most of the time included American & Foreign Power 5s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s and International Paper 5s.

Doing better by fractions to around a point were, among others, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s and International Telephone 5s.

Gainers in the foreign department included Irish Free State 5s and Uruguay 8s. German 7s were among the losers.

Stocks in London Market Are Lower

LONDON, March 12 (AP) — The stock market was on the offering side today. Selling pressure was negligible but persistent throughout the session and at the end prices were generally down fractions or more.

Announcement of the heavy shipping losses of recent days was believed in brokerage quarters to have been at least partly responsible for the backward tendency of the list.

In the gilt-edge group, strength in the conversion 5s was an outstanding feature. Otherwise this department, recent strong spot of the entire market, was quiet and little changed.

Trading in the foreign bond section was largely of a professional nature with interest concentrated in Brazilian funding loans.

Tobacco and textile shares were generally lower. Kaffirs were quiet. Some of the far western oils went counter to the general trend. Oils and rubbers were about unchanged.

Wheat Prices Drop Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Net losses of more than a cent were chalked up today in the wheat futures pit here as grain traders stepped up profit taking sales attracted by the 9 to 10 cents advance by various contracts during the past three weeks.

More moisture in the southwest, government expectations that present price levels would encourage redemption of grain under loan, and reports of increased "free" wheat sales accounted for much of the market's weakness. Some light test loan wheat was reported to have been redeemed in the Southwest. Indications that immediate British requirements under the Lend-Lease Law may not include wheat and corn attracted attention.

Stocks of Copper Lowest in 8 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The Copper Institute reported stocks of refined copper in the hands of domestic producers dropped 19,165 tons during February to 97,689 tons, lowest since the institute started compiling figures in mid-1933.

Blister stocks of copper declined 14,561 tons during the month, or a total drop in all stocks above ground of 33,726 tons.

Deliveries to consumers from producers' plants declined to 112,808 tons from 119,736 in January.

Crude production slackened to 79,093 tons from 83,379 in January but refined output was up to 93,654 from 93,327 in January.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	M'r 10
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	6	6	6	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	—1¼
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
5	4⅜	Air-Way E Ap	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅝	⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9¼	5⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	M'r 10
21⅜	16	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
23⅛	19¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
11¼	9⅛	Alleg Lud (1½g)	15	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
165	144½	Allen Ind (1½e)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11⅛	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	11	148½	147¾	148½	+1
14	11¾	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
80	73	Allied Stores	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37	28⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73	73	73	M'r 7
17¾	14⅞	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	5	29¼	29	29	
1¼	1	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15	15	15	M'r 11
15¼	12	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 8
50⅜	44	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
17¾	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	3	15	15	15	
8¼	6½	Am Airlines (1e)	2	48½	47½	47½	— ¾
8¼	8⅛	Am Bank Note	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
38	33	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 10
13¼	11⅛	Am Br S (1.60)	3	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ⅜
95¼	82	Am Cable & R	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
185	178⅞	Am Can (4)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	+1
66¼	56	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	—1½
23⅛	18⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	27⅜	26½	26½	— ⅜
115	107½	Am Car & F pf	1	60½	60½	60½	M'r 11
121	108¼	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
83¼	73¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
6¼	4⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	M'r 11
14¼	9½	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
17⅜	11½	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
43⅜	33¼	Am Crys S (1½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
11⅜	11	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 10
50	49	Am European	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
17⅛	12	Am & For Pow	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
94⅝	81	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13¾	12	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	M'r 10
3¾	2¼	Am M & F (.34g)	5	13	13	13	+ ¼
19½	17	Am M & Metal	23	4¼	3¾	4	+ ¼
3¼	2	Am Metal (1¼g)	13	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ¾
46¾	39	Am Power & Lt	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
39	32¼	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	2	34	34	34	
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	76	6¾	6⅜	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	27	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (.80)	7	6¼	6	6	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 11
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (1⅜g)	15	40½	39½	40	
154	139¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	140	139¾	139¾	M'r 11
54	49½	Am Snuff (3a)	*3	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	24	23¾	23⅝	—1
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	M'r 10
18⅛	13	Am Sugar R (½g)	5	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86¼	85⅞	86¼	M'r 11
14½	13¼	Am Tobacco (5)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	21	166⅛	163	165⅛	+ ¼
73½	67½	Am Tob B (5)	7	69¼	68¼	68¼	M'r 11
74½	67¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	—1
159	149	Am Type Fdrs	6	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
7	5	Am Water Wks	6	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	55½	55¼	55¼	— ½
54	51¾	Am Zinc L & S	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
27¾	22⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
14¼	12¾	Anaconda (½g)	68	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
12½	9	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13	13	13	
2⅛	1½	Andes Cop (¼g)	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	M'r 6
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb27
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
5½	4½	Armour Ill	6	111	111	111	M'r 11
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	9	47⅜	43¾	47⅜	+ ⅛
60	60	Armour Ill pf	3	55	55	55	—1
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	60	60	60	Feb13
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
7⅜	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	M'r 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 8
35⅛	34	Associates (2a)	*	34	34	34	M'r 11
24⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	47	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	66	65½	65½	—1¼
18⅜	13⅛	Atl Coast Line	12	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
22½	16½	Atl G&W Indes	*3	18½	18	18	
24¼	20¾	Atl G&W In pf	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
110¼	106	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
71⅜	65⅜	Atl Renn pf (4)	2	109	109	109	M'r 8
49¼	47½	Atlas Corp (¼g)	40	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
72¼	63	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	M'r 11
7	6	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	—2¾
27⅜	17⅜	Atlas Tack(.15g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 11
5¼	3½	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
		Aviation Corp	80	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	19	16⅛	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6	5⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Bangor & Ar	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 11
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	6	9	9	9	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	11	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
24¾	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	60	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅜
30¾	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	30	30	30	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22¼	22½	M'r 10
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	M'r 11
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	18	35¾	35¼	35⅜	
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	13	20⅜	20½	20½	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	M'r 10
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
89½	74¾	Beth Steel(1½g)	42	81	79¼	79¼	— ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	M'r 11
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	20	20	20	
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	15	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
35	27	Bohn A&H (½g)	6	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
20⅛	18⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19½	19½	19½	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn (.40g	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	Feb25
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	M'r 3
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 11
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (1½g)	8	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
41	37¼	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	39	37¼	37¼	— ¼
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'r 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb24
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	12	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 11
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (⅛g)	1	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E.(.15g)	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	4	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	33	32½	32½	M'r 11
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	M'r 11
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	3½	3	3	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 11
4¾	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 11
12	10	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
		Byron Jack (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	M'r 11
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	M'r 11
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12	12	12	
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	43	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	38	38	38	M'r 11
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 11
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 10
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 11
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	45	45	45	
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	5	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	21	20¾	20¾	
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	25	25	25	M'r 6
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
34⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	31½	29¾	29¾	Feb26
53⅜	33¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	13½	13¼	13¼	M'r 10
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	39⅛	39	39	
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'r 10
1	⅞	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r 10
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11	⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4
8¼	6¼	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 11
14⅞	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'r 11
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9½	9	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
13⅜	10¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 11
27⅜	17⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
33¾	28	Chickasha (½e)	3	12½	11¾	12½	
31⅝	26⅞	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	
34	28½	Chrysler (1½g)	27	68⅜	67⅜	68⅛	M'r 11
106	87	City I & F (1.20)	9	10	10	10	+ ⅛
62½	60¾	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 8
127⅜	111⅜	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
102¼	100¾	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—1¼
30¼	24⅜	Climax M (1.20)	61	33⅛	31½	32¾	+1¼
20	15	Cluett P (1½g)	11	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	18½	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	97	96½	97	+ ¾
1	⅞	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
102¼	100¾	Colgate-P (1½a)	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅜	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	M'r 11
20	15	Collins & A 2¼g	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
21¾	18½	Col Fuel&I ¼g	1	17	17	17	+1
21	18⅛	Colum Br A .45g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 11
4⅞	4	Colum Br B .45g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
82⅞	74½	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4¼	4	4	
67⅜	49¾	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	76	77	M'r 10
247⅛	221⅜	Colum Pulp	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	75	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r 10
31	28⅛	Col Carb (1g)	1	75	75	75	—1
104	100½	Comi Credit (3)	10	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
37⅞	35	Com Cr pf (4¼)	5	101	101	101	M'r 11
110	105	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
113⅜	83⅜	ComTev pf(4¼)	5	105½	105	105	M'r 4
14	⅝	Comi Solv (¼e)	13	97⅛	95¾	95¾	
54	49	Com'th & South	21	14	14	14	M'r 4
30½	27⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	35⅜	34¼	35	+1⅛
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	21	29	28¾	28¾	
18½	16½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb26
29⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 11
15⅞	11⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	23	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	11	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	14	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	105	105	105	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	½	½	M'r 11
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 11
3½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 11
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (¼g)	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	6	104	103	103	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	9	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
		Cont Bak (B)	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	M'r 8
40½	36	Cont Can (1¾g)	3	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
81¼	65⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	
39¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	38	38	38	
41¾	27⅞	Cont Motors	47	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
33¾	28	Cont O Del (1⅛g)	12	18	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
31⅝	26⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛	M'r 11
34	28½	Cop'weld (.20g)	1	15⅜	15½	15½	M'r 11
106	87	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅜
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	97	96½	97	+ ¾
127⅜	111⅜	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
102¼	100¾	Colgate-P (1½a)	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅜	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	M'r 11
20	15	Collins & A 2¼g	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
21¾	18½	Col Fuel&I ¼g	1	17	17	17	+1
21	18⅛	Colum Br A .45g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 11
4⅞	4	Colum Br B .45g	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
82⅞	74½	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4¼	4	4	
67⅜	49¾	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	76	77	M'r 10
247⅛	221⅜	Colum Pulp	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	75	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r 10
31	28⅛	Col Carb (1g)	1	75	75	75	—1
104	100½	Comi Credit (3)	10	30⅜	30	30	— ⅛
37⅞	35	Com Cr pf (4¼)	5	101	101	101	M'r 11
110	105	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
113⅜	83⅜	ComTev pf(4¼)	5	105½	105	105	M'r 4
14	⅝	Comi Solv (¼e)	13	97⅛	95¾	95¾	
54	49	Com'th & South	21	14	14	14	M'r 4
30½	27⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	35⅜	34¼	35	+1⅛
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	21	29	28¾	28¾	
18½	16½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb26
29⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 11
15⅞	11⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	23	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	11	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	14	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
107⅜	104⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	105	105	105	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	½	½	M'r 11
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 11
3½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 11
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (¼g)	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf

Commerce and Finance

Living Costs Up—Officials See Price Situation Under Control

Business and Industry

G. M. Defense Orders Total $683,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In "A Progress Report on Work for Defense," Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corp., declared that recent additional orders placed with the company under the national defense program have brought the total to $683,400,000. The report was sent to about 400,000 stockholders.

"For the year 1940 deliveries of special defense materials from United States and Canadian plants of General Motors amounted to approximately $60,000,000," Mr. Sloan reported.

Rapid Progress

The progress achieved in the past four months, Mr. Sloan explained, has been in three important directions. "Quantity delivery has been accelerated where facilities for production already existed or could be readily adapted. Construction of new plants and of plant extensions is going forward rapidly preparatory to the production of items requiring such new facilities. And finally, as a result of studies carried on in cooperation with defense authorities and representatives of the outside industries involved, the corporation has assumed important additional tasks in the aviation phase of the defense program, thus extending the effective scope of its technical skill and management experience."

Principal General Motors defense activities, exclusive of obligations of affiliated organizations, and their status as of about the end of January, 1941, included:

Airplane Engines (1) — $190,100,000 — Production of Allison liquid-cooled engines is for British and U. S. Army Air Corps account. Current capacity is about 350 per month.

Airplane Engines (2)—$91,200,000—construction near Chicago of an engine plant, with capacity of 500 Pratt & Whitney radial, air-cooled engines per month, is being started at once by the Buick Motor Division.

Aircraft Bomber Parts and Sub-Assemblies—$62,400,000 (estimated one year's production)—A program to manufacture parts and sub-assemblies for approximately 100 twin-engine North American bombers monthly will be handled by Fisher Body Division.

Airplane Equipment—$7,000,000—following extensive preparation and plant rearrangement, production is beginning at the Rochester Products Division on a variety of airplane control and instrument items.

Diesel Engines — $89,400,000 — Additional orders, principally for propulsion and auxiliary engines for naval use, have been received.

Machine Guns

Machine Guns — $61,400,000 — construction work is going forward rapidly and new machinery is being installed as it becomes available at the Frigidaire, AC Spark Plug, Saginaw Steering Gear and Guide Lamp Divisions.

Shells, Cartridge Cases and Fuses — $16,600,000 — Tooling is nearing completion at the new General Motors Forge plant of the Olds Motor Works Division at Lansing, in preparation for forging and machining 75 and 105-millimeter shells.

Trucks—$62,800,000—Deliveries to the British and U. S. Governments of Chevrolet trucks of various special military types are continuing at a rapid rate. This is exclusive of standard vehicles.

Miscellaneous — $37,300,000 — included are fire control equipment, landing gears, electrical equipment, tank gun mounts, dies for other suppliers, magnetos, motors and many other items of a technical and confidential nature.

Canada — $65,200,000 — General Motors Canadian plants continue volume production of military trucks and transport equipment, as well as shell fuses, for the British and Canadian Governments. Substantial deliveries of these items were made during the past year.

Power Output Up 15 P. C. Over '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States in the week ended March 8 totaled 2,835,321,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

The week's out-turn represented an increase of three-tenths of one per cent over the 2,825,510,000 kilowatt hours for the preceding week, and a gain of 15.1 per cent over the 2,463,999,000 for the like week of 1940.

In the preceding week, power production showed a rise of 14 per cent over the 1940 comparative.

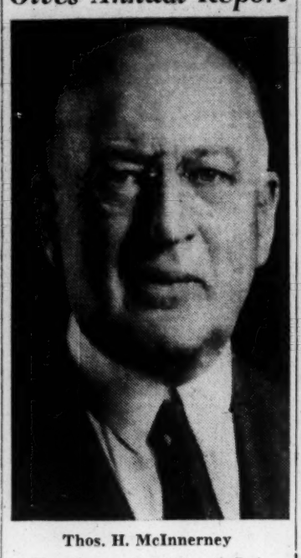
Percentage gains in power output over last year in major geographical areas were New England 17.1, Middle Atlantic 11.8, Central Industrial 18.1, West Central 9.1, Southern States 19.6, Rocky Mountain 12.3, and Pacific Coast 11.5.

Lockheed Aircraft Net Equal to $3.17 Share

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported 1940 net profits of $3,165,675, after all charges including provision of $2,066,050 for Federal income and excess profits taxes. This compares with net profits of $3,132,918 after Federal taxes of $874,332 for 1939.

The 1940 earnings were equal to $3.17 a share on the 1,000,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, as compared with $4.04 a share on the 750,000 capital shares outstanding in 1939.

Gives Annual Report



Thos. H. McInnerney

President of National Dairy Products Corp.

National Dairy's Net Equals $1.66 Share; $1.88 in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although National Dairy Products Corp. tonnage reached a new high and sales increased from $320,657,000 in 1939 to $347,410,000 in 1940, profits did not improve due chiefly to higher material costs and taxes," Thos. H. McInnerney, President of the company, stated in his annual report to the 69,200 stockholders. "All other operating expenses decreased in relation to sales, except packaging materials which remained unchanged," Mr. McInnerney added.

Net profit after all charges and after excluding foreign subsidiaries totaled $11,094,000, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.66 per share on the common stock compared to $12,494,803 or $1.88 per share in 1939.

"The effect of the war on our domestic dairy industry has been mostly indirect," Mr. McInnerney stated. "Larger consumer purchasing power resulting from the rearmament program will undoubtedly be reflected in larger expenditures for some foods, notably milk and dairy products, meats, fruits and vegetables. This should provide a further stimulus to our sales in 1941."

With the almost complete stoppage of imports of foreign-type cheeses due to the war, National Dairy's Kraft division is expanding its domestic production of foreign-type cheese rapidly, Mr. McInnerney emphasized. "Kraft's sales of American-made Edams, Goudas, Swiss and Camembert should increase as imported stocks are used up," Mr. McInnerney declared. He added that "Kraft is experimenting with a domestically produced Roquefort-type cheese which it will have on the market in 1941.

Heavier Sugar Use May Compel Larger Marketing Quotas

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said today it was possible that sugar marketing quotas might be enlarged because of prospects for increased consumption.

Total quotas for 1941 would allow the delivery of 6,616,817 short tons, raw value, of sugar by domestic, offshore and foreign producers entitled to share in the American market under the 1937 sugar control act.

Officials said that stocks of sugar had been decreasing, indicating that consumtpion was running ahead of estimates upon which the quotas were established. They said it was possible that quotas might be increased 200,000 tons or more.

Price advances have accompanied the apparent increase in consumption.

Aside from increasing supplies, an increase in quotas could be employed, officials said, to prevent an "excessive" price advance to the disadvantage of consumers.

Senator Allen Ellender (D-La.) expressed the opinion that the Agriculture Department should not and would not increase quotas for United States sugar consumption until the price of raw sugar reached a level somewhere between 3.35 and 3.65 cents a pound.

He said this was his personal opinion and did not represent the views of the department, but added that he had urged Agricultural officials to follow that course.

Studebaker Corp. 1940 Net 96 Cents On the Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Studebaker Corp. reports increased material and manufacturing costs as well as higher taxes resulted in a reduction of consolidated net profit to $2,124,628 in 1940 from $2,923,251 in 1939. Last year's profit, the annual report shows, equalled 96 cents a common share against $1.31 per share earned on the common stock in 1939.

During 1940, the corporation sold 119,509 passenger cars and trucks and net sales amounted to $84,164,224. In the preceding year, 114,196 units were sold and net sales totaled $81,719,106.

Nash Sales Up Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—Nash Motors division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation reported that its retail sales for the first 60 days of 1941 totaled 15,631 cars, compared with 7,240 units sold during the like period of 1940.

Living Costs Rise Is Now Seen on Way

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of 1-10 of 1 per cent in the cost of living in the United States during February was reported today by the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization sponsored by private industry.

With the increase, according to the board, the purchasing value of the dollar last month slipped to 116.1 cents from 116.3 cents in January and 117.5 cents in February, 1940, on the basis of the dollar having a purchasing value of 100 cents in 1923. In the boom month of February, 1929, the dollar's purchasing value was 100.3 cents.

Living costs rose in February, said the board, because of advances in rents and prices of food and clothing. General cost levels were 1.2 per cent higher than in February, 1940, and 20.1 per cent above the April, 1933, depression low, but were 13.6 per cent lower than in February, 1929.

February was the third successive monthly rise.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although the cost of living in the United States is expected to rise, defense officials do not expect it to get out of hand, according to a survey in Business Week.

As a matter of fact, continues the report, the officials are well satisfied with the general current price situation. They believe that they have the necessary power to keep prices under control.

Food Costs More

Most of the rise in the cost of living so far has come from higher food prices, particularly for meat, reports the article. However, the Consumer Division of the Defense Commission, headed by Miss Harriet Elliott, attributes the boost in meat prices less to an increase in demand than to shortage caused by a cyclical swing in production.

A year ago hogs were selling at five-year lows, resulting in curtailment of production, and as a result pork prices may be still higher. The beef situation is somewhat different, for although cattle stocks have been increasing, farmers have been holding heifers for breeding purposes anticipating still higher prices.

However farmers are being urged to slaughter more cattle and raise more hogs, and the general feeling, as a result of this, is that beef prices are near their peak.

One thing that might cause a really tight situation in meat prices, says the publication, would be in the event that the United States starts shipping food to Great Britain in large quantities.

At present, it is not likely that large supplies will be sent abroad, since Britain would probably not divert cargo space needed for airplanes and munitions. Of course, if the United States were to become actively involved in the war, the situation would change.

Rents Increase

Next to food, rent is the big item in the budget of lower-income families, and although rents have shown a tendency to rise everywhere, rapid increases have only taken place in areas where an influx of defense workers has caused shortages in low-rent housing.

Where sufficient housing cannot be provided fast enough, the Consumer Division is recommending local legislation in order to maintain reasonable rents and regulate trailer camps. But, reports the article, since new construction is the only complete answer to the problem, rents in defense boom towns are likely to be a problem for some time.

Of the other major components of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of living, house furnishings are down nearly 2 per cent from a year ago, and clothing and fuel, ice and electricity are at about the same level. Although the recent decision to ration aluminum was marked as the first of many defense impacts on civilian goods, virtually no other shortages of apparel or furnishing items are in sight.

Swift & Co. Plans $25,000,000 Issue

CHICAGO—William B. Traynor, Vice-President and Treasurer of Swift & Co., announced that the company was preparing to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, about April 1, a registration statement covering the issue of $25,000,000 of debentures consisting of one to ten-year serial and 20-year term debentures. Prices and coupon rates will be decided later. Proceeds will be used in paying off the outstanding 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds.

The issue will be offered through Salomon Bros. & Hutzler as agents.

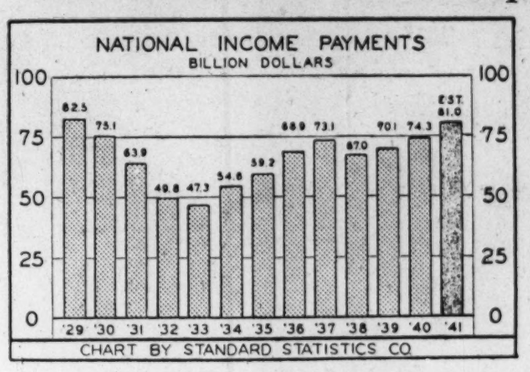
Canadian Pacific 1940 Net Is Well Over 1939

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian Pacific Railway Company reported gross earnings for 1940 at $170,964,896, as compared with $151,280,699 in the previous year. Working expenses, including taxes, were $133,325,459, as against $122,756,880 in 1939.

Net earnings were shown at $35,639,438 in 1940 and $28,523,819 in the previous year. Income available for fixed charges was $46,331,601, as against $35,288,670 and the charges were $25,380,715, compared with $24,700,692 in 1939.

Net income was $20,145,056 in 1940, as compared with $9,782,148 in the previous period. Dividends on preferred stock in 1940 totaled $5,042,782, as against no payments in the previous year.

National Income Rise Found Not Uniform for All Groups



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

National income payments will not rise to the same extent as production. While employment and pay rolls will expand sharply, the increase in farm income will be limited; pay rolls in the service industries will rise only moderately, and dividend and interest payments will not show much gain.

Defense Industries Upsurge Seen Due To Lease-Lend Bill

NEW YORK (AP) — "Iron Age" predicted a new upsurge in defense industries as a result of passage of the Lease-Lend Bill.

"Enactment of the bill," said the publication, "will immediately result in a speeding up of defense construction all along the line, particularly shipbuilding; in increased pressure from industry and from Congress upon the Administration to stiffen its attitude on strikes in defense plants, and in an expansion of the mandatory priorities system to include more products in which shortage looms. . . .

"Government control is becoming more stringent in the matter of priorities, allocations and prices in aid of the defense program, while at the same time the program is being crippled by a wave of strikes. . .

"Pending the outcome of negotiations with labor, there has been a further delay in announcement of second quarter steel prices, long past due, and if they are announced before a wage settlement has been arrived at, they may include an 'escalator' clause. . . .

"Meanwhile, steel production is being pushed upward close to its practical limit. The Cleveland-Lorain district has attained a rate of 100 per cent, making eight districts of 13 operating at this rate or higher, while others, with one exception, are between 95 and 99 per cent.

"Differentials on iron and steel scrap, which will be promulgated this week by the price stabilization division of the National Defense Commission, will be below the figures set for Pittsburgh. This will mean a reduction at some other points, yet prices have turned stronger this week in several markets, and the Iron Age scrap composite price is up 16 cents to $20.33."

Federal Authority To Pass on Mergers Of Big Firms Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury official recommended to the monopoly committee that a federal agency be given authority to pass on mergers of all corporations with assets larger than a certain size.

The proposal was made by Joseph J. O'Connell, special assistant to the Treasury's general counsel and treasury representative on the committee. He said he spoke for himself only.

The Clayton Act, designed to prohibit combinations which would materially lessen competition in an industry, has fallen "far short of its objective," Mr. O'Connell said, and had failed to prevent "uneconomic growth of large aggregations of capital."

Mr. O'Connell suggested that a tribunal be authorized to require a showing that a merger of any corporation having assets of more than $5,000,000, for example, was in the public interest before it could be consummated.

He said that standards on which approval of a proposed merger would be based might include evidence that greater efficiency would result, that the merger would not substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly, and that the merger did not involve one or more of the 10 largest competitors in the field.

February Steel Output Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry, turning out record ingot tonnage in the defense-stimulated upswing of mill activity the past few months, produced 6,250,413 net tons of metal in February compared with 4,527,141 in February, 1940, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Due mainly to the shorter month, the institute explained, output was down from the January total of 6,943,084 tons. The average operating rate for the month was placed at 96.8 per cent of capacity against 97.1 in January and 70 in February last year.

Canadian G. E. Net

TORONTO (CP) — Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., had net income of $2,308,019 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, compared with $2,150,027 in the previous year, the company's annual report reveals. Net earnings were equal to $11.71 on each common share outstanding after preferred dividends, compared with $10.88 in the previous year.

New Navy Awards Contracts Total Over $12,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has added $12,132,350 worth of additional work to existing cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, including additional construction at new bases being established in the Caribbean area.

The additional work added to previously announced contracts included:

Arundel Corporation and the Consolidated Engineering Company, shore facilities, dredging and pier at St. Lucia and Antigua, British West Indies, $3,810,000; purchase, assemble and fabricate materials at naval air stations, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and British Guiana, $1,004,000.

Frederick Snare Corporation, Hydraulic fill at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, $310,000.

Hardaway Construction Company, barracks and mess hall, administration building, welfare building, etc., at the naval air station, Pensacola, $1,697,000.

Virginia Engineering Company, expansion of recreational building and facilities at the Norfolk, naval air station $400,000.

Frederick Snare Corporation, temporary shore facilities, dredging and pier at the naval air station, Jamaica, $2,300,000.

Hawaiian Dredging Company and associates, Naval net depot facilities, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $135,000.

Austin Company, naval net depot at naval ammunition depot, Indian Island and naval net depot at naval fuel depot, Middle and Orchard points, $677,500. This is an addition to a contract for aviation facilities in the Puget Sound, Wash., area.

Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., modification of sub assembly shop No. 2 at the New York Navy Yard $175,000.

Doyle and Russell, Diesel engine school at Norfolk and section base at Little Creek, Va., $175,000.

Henger Construction Company, student barracks building at Dallas, 103,200. This is an addition to a previous contract covering aviation facilities at Dallas.

Johns-Manville Net Equals $6.35 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp., one of the country's leading manufacturers of building materials, reported 1940 consolidated net earnings of $5,882,071 after expenses and taxes, equal to $6.35 a share on its common stock. This compared with $4,127,691, equal to $4.28 a share, in 1939.

Lewis H. Brown, President, said earnings before income and excess profits taxes were the largest in the company's history at $9,252,071. In 1929 when sales were about the same amount as last year, earnings before such charges amounted to $7,365,783. Income and excess profits taxes in 1940 took 36 cents out of every dollar of profits, he said, compared with 11 cents in 1929.

Mr. Brown said many departments of the company were operating seven days a week, 24 hours a day, to meet increased demand for its products, partly direct from the Government and to a larger extent from expanding industries that use J-M products in filling defense orders.

Average Freight Loads, Speed Hit New Highs

WASHINGTON (AP)—New highs in average loads and speeds of freight trains were features of railroad performance in 1940, the Association of American Railroads reported.

With complete reports for the year before him, President J. J. Pelley said the average amount of freight per train was greater than ever before, 849 tons, compared with 813 tons in 1939, and that freight was transported at an average speed approximately 62 per cent higher than 20 years ago.

Mr. Pelley reported these additional items of railroad operating efficiency: freight train performance per hour was approximately twice as good as that of 1921; freight locomotives attained a new high mark in average daily mileage; utilization obtained from freight cars was greater than ever before; fuel efficiency in freight service was higher than in any past year; the number of freight cars in need of repair was lowest on record.

Army Awards In Week Over $82,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Boosted by the consummation of negotiations for the construction of a new airplane engine plant, Army contracts amounted to $82,166,325 during the last week.

Navy contracts totaled $29,501,165, a large part of which was construction awards.

The Army concluded an agreement with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation for the construction and equipment of a new plant at Lockland, Ohio, at a cost of $43,037,490. It also contracted with the Otis Elevator Company to build and erect a plant at Harrison, N. J., to manufacture crankcases for delivery to the Wright Company.

Both agreements were handled through the defense plant corporation, an RFC subsidiary, which will retain title to them. The companies, however, have an option to acquire them at the end of five years.

Storage Depot

The Army also contracted for the building of an ammunition storage depot, to cost $4,038,675, at Ravenna, Ohio, to be used in connection with a shell loading plant being constructed there. Another ammunition contract was for a $4,461,000 plant at St. Louis to manufacture armor-piercing cores for small arms ammunition.

Largest of the other Army building jobs was a $2,094,735 award for a flying school to be located near Macon, Ga.

The Army continued its heavy buying of supplies, Quartermaster Corps order aggregating $13,611,480 during the week. The largest purchase was of 1,827,000 pairs of shoes ordered from 21 manufacturers at an approximate cost of $3.30 a pair.

A large proportion of the Navy's contracts consisted of additions to existing cost-plus-fixed-fee agreements for construction work.

These additions to work previously authorized included $3,810,000 for dredging and piers at the bases at St. Lucia and Antigua in the British West Indies, $2,300,000 for temporary facilities, dredging and piers at the Jamaica base, and $1,004,000 for materials to be used on all of the new bases being constructed on sites acquired from Great Britain.

Navy Construction

The Navy also ordered $1,697,000 worth of additional construction at the Pensacola, Fla., air station.

The Pennsylvania Forge Company was authorized to install additional equipment at its Tacony, Pa., plant, to supply heavy forgings for the Navy. The cost was limited to $2,500,000.

Aside from construction, the Navy's largest contract was with the Cleveland diesel engine division of the General Motors Corporation which was signed to supply propelling machinery for 28 motor minsweepers at a total cost of $3,500,000. The Navy ordered $992,601 worth of machine tools, $2,079,570 worth of forced draft blowers and approximately $2,000,000 worth of welding electrodes.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded today a $5,120,229 contract for artillery materiel to the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, La Porte, Ind., whose Milwaukee plant has been tied up for more than 40 days by a strike.

Other contracts awarded included:

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Holyoke, Mass., artillery material, $4,718,400.

Rheem Manufacturing Co., Chicago, practice bomb bodies, $3,051,657.

York Safe & Lock Co., York, Pa., artillery materiel, $969,476, Hobart Bros. Co., Troy, N. Y., generating units, $2,491,320. Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Chicago, cartridge cases, $2,235,200. Bossert Co., Utica, N. Y., cartridge cases, $1,290,000.

International Harvester Co., Chicago, adapters and parts, $932,400; Harley-Davidson, Milwaukee, Wis., motorcycles, $870,360.

Indian Motocycle, Springfield, Mass., motorcycles, $857,000.

Atlas Powder Co., Chattanooga plant, Ooltewah, Tenn., spotting charges, $823,362.

Norris Stamping and Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, cartridge cases, $690,000.

Two Brokerage Houses Dissolve; Form New Firms

The firm of Southgate & Company, Boston, and the firm of Blair S. Williams & Co., New York, will be dissolved by mutual consent on March 15 and a new firm of Williams and Southgate will be formed to carry on a general investment and brokerage business in the same manner as the present firms.

John B. Buttrick, William C. McGuckin and F. Harrie Richardson of the present firm of Southgate & Company and John S. Williams, William M. Carson, Jr., Franklin A. Batcheller, Jr., Linsly R. Williams, Jr., and Irving A. Chapman of the present firm Blair S. Williams & Co., will be members of the new firm, with Mr. Chapman as a limited partner.

William Faversham, Jr., now a partner of Southgate, is not entering the new firm, but will continue to act in an advisory capacity in the Boston office.

The remaining partners of the present firm of Blair S. Williams & Co., Blair S. Williams, Franklin A. Batcheller, William Shippon Davis, Harold P. MacDonald, Charles A. Brown and Harry J. Allen will form a new firm under the name of Blair S. Williams & Co., to act as specialists and floor brokers on the New York Stock Exchange.

Takes Higher Post

© Harris & Ewing

Caroll L. Wilson

Promoted to the Office of Director of the U. S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Wilson, who was Assistant Director, succeeds James W. Young.

Con. Aircraft Corp. Expands Sharply And Income Rises

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—An increase of 335 per cent in personnel and 317 per cent in working area last year was reported by Consolidated Aircraft Corp., builder of military bombing planes, in its annual statement to stockholders.

President R. H. Fleet said plant expansions under way and proposed would increase the company's working area approximately 3,200,000 square feet and require the employment of 30,000 additional persons, 15,000 at an assembly plant at Fort Worth, Texas, and 15,000 at a new parts plant in San Diego.

The company reported it earned $1,400,645 last year, which amounted to $2.30 a share on common stock after the full dividend of $3 a share on preferred stock. In 1939 the company reported it earned $1,104,326, amounting to $1.79 a share on common stock after the $3 dividend on preferred.

Products delivered in 1940 amounted to $9,349,550 in sales price, a marked increase over 1939 when, the company said, business fell "to the low ebb of $3,603,240."

Unfilled orders at the start of the year amounted to $42,141,694, but on December 31, 1940, totaled $318,648,226—approximately $254,000,000 more than the value of the combined delivered business since organization of the company in 1924, which totaled $64,380,511 on Jan. 1.

At the start of last year the company had approximately 663,000 square feet of working area and employed 3,170 persons.

At the end of the year the company had 2,787,618 square feet working area and employed 13,790 persons.

Early Income Tax Collections Rise To $4,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Early income tax collections have boosted federal revenues for the fiscal year over the $4,000,000,000 mark.

The bulk of the usual March income tax payments, however, are yet to be recorded, and with other federal taxes are expected to boost the revenue total over $5,000,000,000 before the month is out.

In the first eight days of March, income tax collections were $60,468,516, or nearly double the $33,672,708 of the similar period last year. Because of such figures, some officials expect the month's income tax total to be over $1,000,000,000.

The $4,007,728,962 total of revenues through March 8, however, trailed the $7,746,353,839 spending total for the period since last July 1, and the deficit was up to $3,735,624,877.

The federal debt, rising almost daily to record figures, was at a peak of $46,269,527,044.

Bank Loans Rise For 23rd Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans last week of banks staged one of their largest gains in the weeks since the defense program stimulated business borrowing.

In 101 leading cities, from which reports were available, these loans gained $60,000,000, to a total of $5,287,000,000.

This was the 23rd consecutive weekly increase, during which time the gains have totaled $652,000,000 in the 101 cities. Compared with a year ago, these loans are $932,000,000 larger.

Principal gains last week were $33,000,000 in New York City and $11,000,000 in the Chicago District.

Australian Wheat Crop Seen Lowest in 22 Years

CANBERRA (AP) — Commonwealth statisticians estimated the 1940-41 Australian wheat crop would be 83,970,000 bushels, the lowest in 22 years. This compares with last year's crop of 210,283,000 bushels and a 10-year average of 177,726,000 bushels.

The greatest decrease is expected to show in New South Wales and Victoria which have been particularly hard hit by a drought.

Huge Utility Told to Obey Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has announced a tentative conclusion that Engineers Public Service Company, controlling some $330,000,000 of utility assets, must reduce its holding to one of two companies to comply with the Holding Company Act. Hearings, begun a year ago, were ordered resumed March 25.

The report was the second of its kind since the SEC first began its vast program of integration with respect to nine of the nation's largest holding company systems. The first report covered the system topped by the United Gas Improvement Company.

The commission said that Engineers' choice appeared to lie between Virginia Electric & Power Company, with $65,000,000 worth of properties in Southeastern Virginia and Northeastern North Carolina, and Gulf States Utilities Company, with about $64,000,000 of property extending from the Baton Rouge, La., area to beyond Beaumont, Texas.

Stone & Webster Interest

In a detailed report on which the commission based its tentative finding, the SEC utility division staff suggested that eventually Engineers Public Service Company itself would disappear.

Today's order called attention to the commission's recent ruling that "a single integrated system" cannot include both gas and electric properties. This position is being contested by UGI.

The staff report said that Engineers was organized in 1925 by Stone & Webster, Inc., "for the apparent purpose of securing control of principal companies serviced by Stone & Webster, Inc., so as to assure retention of the service business and forestall other holding companies from securing control of such public utilities."

The system's principle business is the operation of electric facilities in Virginia and North Carolina along the Atlantic seaboard; Eastern Georgia; Southern Louisiana and Eastern Texas near the Gulf Coast; Western Texas and Southern New Mexico along the Rio Grande River; Western Washington in the vicinity of Puget Sound; and also in Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Florida. Three subsidiaries also furnish gas in Virginia, Louisiana and Washington.

Many Unrelated Operations

"The properties in the holding-company system," the report said, "are far-flung, operating subsidiaries of Engineers serving widely scattered sections of the company, and the public-utility operations of each public-utility subsidiary are, with minor exceptions, unrelated to those of any other."

The report pointed out that during 1939 Engineers received $3,367,968 in dividends on common stocks of subsidiaries of which Virginia Electric paid $2,222,968 and Gulf States $1,120,000. The balance of $25,000 came from Baton Rouge Bus Company, Inc.

As outlined in the report, this was the prospect for Engineers:

If it chooses to retain Virginia Electric as its primary system, it might be able to prove its right to retain Savannah Electric & Power Company as an "additional" integrated system. However, it would be forced to dispose of its holdings in Gulf States, El Paso Electric Company, the Western Public Service Company and its subsidiaries in western states; Puget Sount Power, and the Key West Electric Company.

If Engineers chose Gulf States as a primary system, it would not retain Virginia Electric, Savannah Electric or the other companies.

St. Louis Road Plan Approved by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved a plan of reorganization for the St. Louis & Minneapolis Railroad Company which included authorization to borrow $4,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The plan provides for operation of the system by a new corporation, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Corporation, which will be owned by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company. The latter concern was authorized to issue $4,000,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, $2,081,500 of second mortgage income bonds, series A, and 150,000 shares of common capital stock without par value.

The new corporation will acquire as owner 500 miles of line and will operate 529 miles.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 147
A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1941.
LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer

The TORRINGTON COMPANY
DIVIDEND
A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 19, 1941.
A. W. BURG, Treasurer
March 7, 1941.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cities Service Acts to Regain Voting Rights

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Cities Service Company, which divested itself of control of its utility holding and operating companies in July, 1939, has acted to reacquire full control over those properties.

Company officials, it was learned today, have informed two Chicago banks, Harris Trust & Savings and City National & Trust, of their intention to end a voting trust arrangement and to resume stock voting privileges in the various gas and electric companies as they previously existed.

Cities Service at that time pledged the securities it held in the utilities companies to the two banks under a trust arrangement by which the parent firm had no voting privileges.

The securities pledged under the special indenture represented controlling interests in Cities Service Power & Light Co., Gas Service Co., Kansas City Gas Co., and Wyandotte County Gas Co.

The indenture provided specifically that it could be terminated —as it now has been—in the event of various contingencies, including the possibility that Cities Service Co. might be required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Last month Cities Service Co. registered with the SEC, although it derives more than 60 per cent of its gross revenues from non-utility operations.

The securities in which Cities Service Co. has regained its voting rights include the outstanding 600,000 common shares and an undivided 10 per cent interest in 121,854 preferred shares of Cities Service Power & Light Co. and common stock of the other three utilities companies.

'Scandalous' Use Of Patents Seen By Thurman Arnold

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust law enforcement, told the House Patents Committee that illegal use of patents was "scandalous" and had "created a serious shortage in national defense materials."

He appeared as a witness in support of proposed legislation which would prevent the use of injunctions in patent infringement cases involving national defense products, and provide the patent holder with "reasonable compensation" as a result of infringements.

"No injunction," he told the committee, "should be granted in any case where it would interfere with national defense. This safeguard is more important before a war than during it."

Mr. Arnold described the patent situation as "scandalous" during a discussion with Chairman Charles Kramer (D) of California of the case of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, which was indicted for violation of the anti-trust laws, pleaded nolo contendre, and paid fines.

Mr. Kramer suggested that the company paid the fines rather than go on with the litigation, but Mr. Arnold insisted that if the committee should subpoena the grand jury minutes in the case it would be shown that "as a result of the illegal use of patents by Bausch & Lomb we are in the middle of a serious shortage in defense materials."

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	36½	38½
Bank of Man (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Bank of NY (4a)	356	364
Bankers Tr (2)	54⅞	56½
Bklyn Tr (4)	70¾	75¾
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	98	101
Chase Nat (1.40)	31¼	33¼
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	46½	48½
Commercial (4)	172	178
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	14¼	15¾
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	47¼	48¼
Empire Tr (3)	42	45
First Nat (Bos) (2)	45½	47½
First Natl (100)	1585	1625
Guaranty Tr (12)	287	292
Irving Tr (.60)	11¼	12¼
Manufacturers Tr (2)	37¼	39¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52	54
Natl City (1)	27	28½
N Y Trust (5)	100	103
Public (1½)	29	30½
Title G & T	2¼	3¼

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	121½	126½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	49½	51½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26½	28
American Equit (1)	18¾	20¼
American Ins Nwk (1½a)	12	13½
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
American Reserve (1e)	13	14½
American Surety (2½)	43¼	47¼
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	609	629
Carolina (1.30a)	28⅜	30¼
City of New York (1.30)	22	23½
Connecticut Gen Life (.80)	25	26¾
Continental Cas (1.20a)	31½	33½
Fid & Dep (4a)	115	119
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	30¼	32¼
General Reinsur (½g)	38½	41
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	45½
Globe & Rep (½)	9¼	10¼
Globe & Rut	10	13
Great Amer Ins (1a)	26¼	27¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27
Hartford Fire (2a)	82	85
Home Fire Sec	1¾	2¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31½	33½
Homestead (1)	18	19½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1½	2½
Marrland Casualty	2⅝	3⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	62¼	65¼
National Fire (2)	59	61
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New American Casualty (.85)	17¼	18½
N Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	14	15½
North East Insurance	4⅞	5⅞
Nor River (1)	23	25
Phoenix (2a)	81½	85½
Providence Wash (1a)	34¼	36¼
Rep Insurance Texas (1.20)	27¼	28¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	24½	26
Rhode Island Insurance	2½	4
St. Paul Fire (8)	237	247
Springfield (4½a)	120½	124
Sun Life* (15)	200	250
Travelers (16)	392	408
U S Fidelity & G (1)	22½	23¾
United States Fire (2)	47¼	49¼
Westchester (1.20a)	32¼	34¼

a—also extra or extras; g—declared or paid so far this year; e—paid last year; f—ex-dividend.

Average Farm Equipment $500

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average American farm has $500 worth of implements and machinery, the Census Bureau said. However, Iowa, the wealthiest farm state as shown by previous figures on farm valuations, had more than double the national average. Equipment averaged $1,134 per farm there.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s '60-'55	108.28	108.28	108.28

Home Owners Loan

5 3s '52-'44	106.17	106.17	106.17

New York City Bonds

1 3s '80	101	101	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
31 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95¼	95	95¼
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	81¾	81¾	81¾
23 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62	61⅜	61¾
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¼	107	107
1 Allis Chal cv 4s '52 cld	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	56⅜	56	56
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅝	103½	103⅝
3 AMI&Ch 5½s '94 cld	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Am T & T 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Am T & T 3¾s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
4 Am WW&E 6s '75	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅜	109
1 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98	98	98
1 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 ACLine 1st 4s '52	76	75¾	75¾
11 ACLine 5s '45	84	83⅞	83⅞
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	34¼	34	34
33 B&O '95 st A	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
17 B&O '95 st C	43⅛	42½	43⅛
33 B&O 2000 st D	43⅝	43	43⅛
44 B&O '96 st F	43⅝	43	43¼
149 B&O cv '60 st	23⅜	23	23¼
10 B&O 4s '48	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 B&OPLE&CWV 4s '51 st	56½	56½	56½
2 B&O S W '50 st	46	46	46
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	111¾	111⅛	111¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3⅜s '65	106	106	106
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	102½	102½	102½
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	75¾	75¾	75¾
23 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24¼	24	24¼
5 Boston&Me 4s '60	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	91⅞	91	91⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
8 Buf R&P '57 st	46½	46	46½
3 Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	76	75	76
1 Can Sou 5s '62	85½	85½	85½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	96	96	96
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Nor 5½s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Pac 5s 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Can Pac 5s 54	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	71	70½	71
15 Can Pac 4s perp	57	56⅜	57
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	23¼	23⅛	23¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	2	2	2
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	8½	8½	8½
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	50	49¾	49¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69½	69½	69½
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	65	65	65
7 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¾	103⅜	103¾
89 Chi&Alton 3s 49	10½	9⅞	10½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83⅜	83	83
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	75	75	75
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84½	84	84
4 CB&Q 5s Ell 49	98¼	98	98¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92	92	92
2 Chi&E Ill Inc 97	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi&Erie 5s 82	110½	110½	110½
36 Chic Gt West 4s 59	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	72	72	72
3 Chi I & L 6s 47	23½	23⅜	23½
152 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8⅛	7⅞	8
12 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¾	1¼	1¼
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	37	37	37
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38	38	38
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	25	24¾	25
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	21¼	21¼	21¼
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1½	1½
50 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Chi & N W 4s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 Chi Ry 5s 27	42½	42½	42½
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
12 CRI&P 4s 88	18¼	18	18
4 CRI&P fg 4s 34	9½	9	9½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8½	8½	8½
4 CSL & NO 5s 51	75	75	75
11 CSL & NO 5s 51 reg	68	68	68
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94⅜	94½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	28½	27⅞	27⅞
10 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	13	13	13
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅞	57¼	57¼
2 Cleve&Pitts 4½s 77	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 ClevTerMc III 4½s 77	107¾	107½	107¾
1 ClevUnTerm5½s72	89½	89½	89½
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	78¾	78½	78¾
3 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70¾	70¾	70¾
68 Col & So 4½s 80	16	15½	15½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	115	115	115
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104¾	104¾
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	77	77	77
1 Cranc Co 2¾s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	49½	49	49
3 D&RG 4½s 36	9½	9¼	9½
103 D&RG 4s 36	9½	9	9⅜
1 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
148 D&RG West 5s 78	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
25 D Moin&FtD4s 35ct	6⅜	6	6⅜
12 Det Ed 3s 70	105½	105¾	105½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	101	101	101
2 Dul Missabe&I 2½s62	106½	106½	106
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 El Auto L 2¾s 50	101½	101½	101½
42 Erie rfg 5s 67	19½	19¾	19¾
12 Erie rfg 5s 75	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	85	85	85
41 Erie gen lien 4s 96	46½	46¼	46½
5 Fla E Coast 5s 74	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Fla 1st 5½s 56	73	73	73
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88½	88	88½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	91	90⅞	91
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	82⅞	83
1 G Bay & W deb B	7	7	7
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28½	28	28
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	47	47
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	12¼	12¼
19 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	42½	42½	42½
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	41¾	41¾	41¾
42 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	81¼	80¾	90⅛
31 ICC&StL&G 5s 63A	44	44	44
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40½	40½
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	12	12¼	12¼
10 Int Gt Nor 6s 66C	12½	12½	12½
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45½	45	45
12 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	86	85¼	86
4 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103¼	103¼
40 Int T&T 5½s 55	52	52	52
107 Int T&T 5s 55	46½	45¼	45¾
2 Iowa Con rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 KSF&Ste 4s 36	38	38	38
2 K C South 5s 50	70½	70	70
1 K C Term 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	103	103	103
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¾	59¾	59¾
3 L&NS 3½s 97	94½	94	94½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	64½	64½	64½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '44 st	84	84	84
6 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	37	37	37
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	37	37	37
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28	28	28
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25	25	25
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23¾	22¾	22¾
14 Leh Val Term 5s '51	51½	51	51½
7 Liggett&M 7s '44	120½	120½	120½
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
18 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96⅜	96⅜	96½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96½	96⅜	96½
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜
8 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	89⅞	89½	89½
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	50	50
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	33½	33¼	33¼
8 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	108	107⅞	108
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	112	112	112
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¼	105	105
4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	33½	33½	33½
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3 Mil&Sta Line 3½s '41	25	25	25
20 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	9¾	9	9⅜
1 M&StL 4s '49	2¾	2½	2¾
26 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	608¾	68⅝	68⅝
21 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	11¼	11	11¼
19 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	11⅛	11	11⅛
111 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	21¾	21½	21½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¾	5¾	5¾
24 M-K-4½s'78	18⅛	18	18⅛
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
28 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	17¼	16¾	17¼
25 Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct	21½	21½	21½
53 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	22⅜	22	22⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	23	23	23
25 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	22½	22	22
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MonWPa Pub 8v 6s'65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
9 Mont Pow 3¼s'66	104⅛	104¼	104¼
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¼	39⅛	39¼
48 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	103⅜	102⅞	102⅞
4 Natl Steel 3s'65	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2 N Eng RR 4s'45	54⅛	54	54
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 N J Pow & L 4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
2 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	106	106	106
5 N O Pub Sv5s'55 B	106	106	106
4 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	66½	66¼	66½
6 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	40	39¾	39¾
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 NY&Greenwl 5s'46	38	37	38
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58½	58⅝
7 NYC cn 4s 98	64	64	64
114 NYC 3¾s 46	95½	94¾	95½
10 NYC cv 3½s 52	62¼	62¼	62¼
10 NYC & HR 4s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86⅞	86	86
9 NYC La 8h 3½s 98	69	69	69
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	64	64	64
1 NYChi&StL 4s 43	94½	94½	94½
10 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	71¾	71¾	71¾
19 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61	60⅝	60⅞
28 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	92	91½	92
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	89½	89½	89½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24½	24½	24⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23¾	23½	23¾
47 NYNH&H 4s 56	22½	22½	22½
7 NY Steam 3½s 63	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¼	103	103
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	16⅛	16	16
6 Norf Sou 5s 61A	16	16	16
9 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	64¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	59	59
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53⅜	53⅜
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅞	77¾	77¾
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	109½
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107⅜	107¾
4 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	116	116	116
1 Ore Sh Line gd 5s 46	115½	115½	115½
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106½	106½
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85	85	85
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Pen Co 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112½	112½	112½
27 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	106	106
18 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
21 Pen RR 4½s 84E	101½	101	101
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅛	93½	94⅛
14 Pen RR 3½s 52	90	90	90
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67½	67¼	67¼
8 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114	113¾	113¾
1 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
12 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4⅜	4½	4⅝
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5	4½	5
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Pitts & Wva 4½s 5 A	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Pitt & W 4½s59B	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Pitt Stl 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
35 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80	79½	80
6 Prov Sec 4s 57	3¼	3⅛	3¼
7 PubSvcNoIll 3½s68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	82	82	82
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67½	67	67
10 Rem Rand 4½s 56 ww	102⅞	102½	102⅝
18 Repub Stl 5½s 54	104½	104½	104½
8 Repub Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Repub Stl 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	41	41	41
14 Rio Gr W cl C 4s 49	8⅛	8	8⅛
2 Rl Arb&Lou 4½s 45	13⅜	13	13⅜
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	66½	66½	66½
2 StLIM&S 4sR&G3Oct	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 StLPubSvc 5s 59	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 StLSF 5s 50 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
86 StLSF 4½s 78	11⅜	11½	11½
1 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	11	11	11
31 StLSF 4s 50 A	11⅛	10⅞	11
110 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	10¾	10⅝	10¾
1 StLSW 1st 4s 89	71½	71½	71¼
2 StPEGrTrk 4½s 47	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
35 SAA Pass 4s 43	85	84	85
1 Sante Fe P&L 5s 42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Sea A L Lea 6s 45	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2 Sea A L 4s 45 st	5¼	5	5¼
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9½	9½	9½
3 Sea-AlFla 6s'335 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
21 Shell Un 2½s'54	96½	96¼	96¼
3 Simmons 4½s'52	102½	102½	102½
3 Skelly Oil 3s'50	103¼	102¾	103¼
2 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 So Bell T&T 3s'79	106	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s'68	47¾	47¾	47¾
11 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¾	46¾	46¾
32 Sou Pac 4½s'69	47	46⅞	47
26 So Pac rg 4s'55	63¼	62½	62½
7 So Pac clt 4s'49	45¼	45¼	45¼
10 So Pac 3¾s'46	57	56½	56½
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49⅞	49¼	49¼
2 So Pac ref 4s'50	77	77	77
11 South Ry 6½s'56	82¾	82¼	82¾
10 South Ry gen 6s'56	77½	77½	77½
9 South Ry cn 5s'94	93	92¾	92¾
45 South Ry gen 4s'56	60½	60	60½
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104½	104½	104½
4 Studebaker cv 6s'45	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	103¼	102¾	102¾
7 Tex Corp 3s'65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Tex Corp 3s'59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	68½	68¼	68½
23 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	68½	68	68½
3 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	68½	68½	68½
19 Third Ave aj 5s'60	19⅜	19	19¼
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	97½	97½	97½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s'59	103½	103½	103½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111¼	111½	111½
2 Un Pac 3½s'80	104	104	104
11 Un Pac 3½s'70	97⅜	97	97⅜
0 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Unit Drug 5s'53	84	83⅞	84
8 Un Stockyds 4½s'51	93	93	93
5 U S Steel 2.50s 53	103½	103⅛	103⅛
9 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103	103⅜
19 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109½	109½
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	59	59	59
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅝	107½	107½
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	11	11	11
31 Wabash 1st 5s 39	51½	51½	51½
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	16½

Text of Roosevelt Note On British Aid Funds

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter requesting British aid funds:

My Dear Mr. Speaker:

This Nation has felt that it was imperative to the security of America that we encourage the democracies' heroic resistance to aggressions, by not only maintaining but also increasing the flow of material assistance from this country. Therefore, the Congress has enacted and I have signed H. R. 1776.

Through this legislation, our country has determined to do its full part in creating an adequate arsenal of democracy. This great arsenal will be here in this country. It will be a bulwark of our own defense. It will be the source of the tools of defense for all democracies who are fighting to preserve themselves against aggression.

Full Aid Asked

While the defense equipment produced under H. R. 1776 remains under the control of the United States until it is ready for disposition, it is the fixed policy of this Government to make for democracies every gun, plane and munition of war that we possibly can.

To accomplish these objectives, I am transmitting an estimate in the amount of $7,000,000,000, the details of which are set forth in the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I strongly urge the immediate enactment of this appropriation.

[Here follows the letter of the Budget Director, Harold D. Smith, to President Roosevelt.]

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration an estimate of appropriation to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941, public law No. 11, in the amount of $7,000,000,000, as follows:

Special Defense Fund

To enable the President, through such Departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

(A) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles for the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof $1,343,000,000.

Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories $2,054,000,000.

Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories $362,000,000.

Vessels, ships, boats, and other water craft, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories $629,000,000.

Miscellaneous military equipment, supplies and materials $260,000,000.

Facilities and equipment for the manufacture or production of defense articles, including the construction, acquisition, maintenance and operation thereof, and the acquisition of land $752,000,000.

(B) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States $200,000,000.

Provided: that not to exceed 20 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations may be transferred by the President to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum thereby; and provided further: that any defense articles procured under the foregoing appropriations may be allocated by the President to any Department or Agency of this Government for the use of such Department or Agency.

(C) For necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of said Act not specified or included in the foregoing $40,000,000.

(D) For administrative penses, $10,000,000.

In all $7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943; provided: that the President may transfer from the foregoing appropriations to appropriate current appropriations of Any Department or Agency amounts equivalent to the value of defense articles disposed of by such Department or Agency to the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, not exceeding in total $1,300,000,000.

I recommend that the estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed)
Harold D. Smith
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Intimate Message from Washington

President Urged to Seek British Permission to Feed Unoccupied France—Decision May Be Hastened by French Convoy Threat

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt is being beseeched by some of his closest advisers to personally request the British for permission for widescale American feeding of Unoccupied France.

Administration officials are well agreed with the British position that feeding of civilian populations in Nazi-occupied nations of Europe, proposed by former President Hoover, would be unwise, but there is strong feeling in certain quarters that the initial shipment of milk and children's clothing, now being landed in Marseille, should be followed by cargos of wheat and other staples to be distributed under supervision of the American Red Cross.

"Utter folly" is the way William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, described American refusal to feed Unoccupied France. At least 95 per cent of the people there, he estimates, want a British victory. "The only argument that can make them hostile to Great Britain," he declared, "is starvation." Other Americans, returning from the unoccupied area, including representatives of the American Red Cross, are known to have expressed similar sentiments.

Hailing the arrival of the Red Cross relief ship at Marseille this week, American Ambassador Leahy expressed the hope that "it may be possible to send increasing quantities of supplies to be distributed among the needy civilian population in Unoccupied France."

Hoover Plan Refused Twice

The British Government has twice put its foot down on Hoover proposals that it open its blockade for experimental civilian feeding in German-occupied countries. That is something else. The Roosevelt Administration stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the British on that refusal. Not one high Administration official is willing to say to Britain "you have got to let this food through where it may fall into German hands or encourage them to take out an equivalent amount for use of the Nazi Army."

A conclusive bit of evidence the State Department has turned up to disprove the Hoover theory that food could be distributed without strengthening the Nazi war machine is a document published by the democratic government of Germany shortly after the World War, showing the exact amounts of food Germany was able to take out of Belgium because of food supplied by the American Relief Commission.

Likely to hasten a decision on the proposal to feed Unoccupied France is the Vichy Government's warning that if British interference with food shipments to that area persists, it would be obliged to use its navy to run French food ships through the blockade.

If the French are thinking of buying wheat for bread in the United States, there are other factors to be taken into consideration. Undoubtedly, the farmers of the Nation generally would be glad to see a resumption of exports, but not unless they get good money. The French have plenty of money already in this country, but it has been "frozen" by the United States Government and would have to be released. Then there is the question whether the French have sufficient ships to transport the wheat.

British Approval Needed

The United States is not likely to help out by unfreezing funds or furnishing transportation without definite approval on the part of Britain.

The great emphasis Britain is putting on food as a strategic tool of war was illustrated recently when the Red Cross was halted in an attempt to sent 625,000 pounds of oatmeal and 600,000 pounds of farina, along with powdered and evaporated milk it was dispatching to children of Unoccupied France. Oatmeal was not on the original list approved by the British for passage through the blockade.

Even for permission to ship powdered milk, medicines and clothing to the children of Unoccupied France, it was necessary for President Roosevelt to appeal personally to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Admiral Darlan's warning that if necessary the Vichy Government will dispatch convoys to get food is looked upon here chiefly as a threat, but it has had the effect of dramatizing and emphasizing the seriousness of the plight of Unoccupied France.

The decision on feeding Unoccupied France is a difficult one, involving detailed consideration of ways and means of keeping food away from the Nazis. There is a general feeling here that whatever the decision, there will be no battle on the high seas between Britain and her former ally over food for hungry Frenchmen. **Mary Hornaday**

Britain Needs Ships, Planes, and Arms

Continued from Page 1

ings since last October (148,038 tons of which two thirds were British and the remainder Allied)

In view of the losses of food cargoes, Britain certainly would welcome food supplies and it is anticipated, since foodstuffs and agricultural products are included in the new law, that American exports to Britain will include foodstuffs, particularly cheese, pork, and wheat, which would be valuable in helping Britain to replenish its own food supplies.

Dovetailed Shipping

Whether the new law will mean the release of American merchant shipping for Allied aid is a problem of the future, but it is anticipated here that more dovetailing of British-American merchant services may develop, especially in ocean traffic, in order to ease the strain upon British shipping. Repair facilities for British warships in American waters also will be available now, it is assumed here.

Big flying boats and long-distance bombers which will be flown across the Atlantic are mentioned in aviation circles as being among the equipment which will be increased shortly. In military circles large supplies of light tanks and machine guns are mentioned. Such equipment would help this country to gain that dominant air and land position which would enable it confidently to face German arms wherever they might be encountered.

Britain's satisfaction at the passing of the lend-lease bill was quickened by President Roosevelt's approval on the same day and the immediate transfer of the first allotment of American services and materials to Britain.

The magnitude of the appropriations asked by the President has underlined for Britain his complete support of its cause. It is regarded as insuring that two kinds of benefits may be expected from the Lend-Lease Law, namely, transfer of available existing war supplies in the United States and the establishment of a common defense program by which the United States and Britain will coperate in a gigantic effort which will include not merely arms and supplies but, also the shipment of all other necessities to countries which are opposing the Axis powers.

Industry Hits Stride

Despite the fact that the lend-lease bill took two months to become law, it is not felt that this caused any serious delay in American help for Britain since this period enabled American production to get into stride.

Further, the long visit here of Mr. Harry Hopkins, who was President Roosevelt's special representative to Britain, during which time he enjoyed the complete confidence of the British Government, enabled him to report to Washington first-hand information regarding Britain's needs.

This valuable work is soon to be continued by Mr. Averell Harriman, who has been sent to handle the assistance at the British end and who is expected to arrive here this week.

Germany has indicated clearly its attitude toward this new American move and Berlin's pressure upon French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan is shown in the recently announced threat that French warships may convoy French merchant ships.

Naval circles here still appear uncertain regarding the French position, but it is clear that should it lead to German control of West African ports such as Casa Blanca or Dakar it would complicate United States aid for Britain. In fact, if Admiral Darlan continues on his present course, not only these ports but also the valuable air fields of North Africa soon may fly the swastika.

Skeleton Crews Ready

Meanwhile Great Britain is understood to have trained vast skeleton formations of fliers, sailors, and soldiers to man immediately a great flood of airplanes, ships, and guns expected from the United States.

A vast pool of manpower, well-informed neutral sources said, is ready to pour into battle as soon as the United States opens stores of equipment under the aid-to-Britain measure.

It was asserted that American military, naval, and air experts have been working here more than four months in close co-operation with the British so the Empire's forces can absorb American equipment quickly.

Neutral sources said Britain's naval forces are prepared to man a mosquito-boat fleet to patrol the Channel against any invasion and use any additional destroyers for convoy and other purposes.

Reservoir of Pilots

There is a large reservoir of pilots trained in the use of American planes and ready to fly patrol bombers described as needed for "defense in depth of the Atlantic" against attacks on British shipping.

There are also tank formations without tanks, machine-gunners without guns and riflemen without rifles who are ready to be fitted into operating units as soon as they are equipped.

Berlin 'Is Prepared'

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—The official German attitude toward United States aid to Britain, a Nazi spokesman said today, may be summed up with the words:

"We are not surprised, but are prepared for anything."

More solemn than usual, the spokesman declared:

"Mr. Roosevelt is an unpredictable man. Let him send one convoy and. . . ."

The sentence was left hanging.

"We are determined to torpedo everything that approaches England," the spokesman went on after a pause. "We will see. We are ready for anything, come what may. . . .

"As a matter of fact the law's aims have been in operation a long time. They (the British) got 50 destroyers, but the fact remains that needed materials have not arrived in desired volume and we will see they do not do so hereafter."

Lend Act Details Withheld

Continued from Page 1

sometime and in someway to Britain and Greece."

Thus the lend-lease bill got underway and because of the exigencies of the war—which is no doubt a much too fancy phrase to say that because Germany would like nothing better than to know what Britain is getting and when and how it is going to get it in order to do the necessary—"torpedo" was Hitler's word for it—the full facts of the transaction must wait for future announcement.

News After Arrival

The President stated that the missing news will be made known as soon as the shipments—or the ships—reach their destination.

Assurance was also given by the President that he intended to keep Congress constantly and completely informed on all phases of the administration of the Lend-Lease Act. He said that he had invited the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to appoint Subcommittees to confer frequently with the White House. Also, under the terms of the Act itself he will report to Congress as a whole at least every three months.

Taking Definite Shape

While there is no evidence that the Administration is desirous of suppressing any defense or lend-lease information except that which it believes would aid the enemy, the plain prospect is that there will be more rather than less of the form of war-emergency curtailment on news. In the main it will be a deferment of news; sometimes complete elimination.

For sometime there was only talk about such war-emergency censorship. It is now taking more definite shape with high officials of the Government outlining specifically to the press what they feel should or should not be printed in the interests of defense.

Thus later this week Lowell Mellett, Director of the Office of Government Reports and Public Relations Adviser to the President; Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the Army; and Commander H. R. Thurber, Navy Officer in Charge of Public Relations, will confer with the entire Washington press corps on all phases of censorship.

From this conference will probably emerge a fuller understanding of immediate censorship problems and possibly a more detailed statement of limitations which defense authorities hope will be accepted by press and radio. All censorship matters have thus far been discussed completely on a voluntary basis. No methods of compulsion or enforcement have been mentioned.

Six Pens Are Used To Sign Lease Act

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

Six pens were used by President Roosevelt to sign the Lend-Lease Act — one for every three letters in his signature.

The pens will be distributed to congressional leaders who ushered the measure through the House and Senate.

The bill has been known as H. R. 1776. H. R. stands for House of Representatives, signifying that the measure was introduced in that chamber. Each bill is given a number as it is placed in the congressional hopper.

Upon its enactment, the bill became "Public Law No. 11 of the Seventy-seventh Congress."

British Aid Move Affects U. S. Debt

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The proposed $7,000,000,000 starter on the British aid program raised the possibility that the new $65,000,000,000 debt limit might have to be increased again next year.

President Roosevelt has estimated that expenditures exclusive of aid to other countries would bring the debt to $58,367,065,056 by the end of the next fiscal year—June 30, 1942.

If a $7,000,000,000 aid program could be carried out in that time, the debt limit—just two weeks old—would be insufficient to carry the Treasury through the next fiscal year.

The Federal debt now is $46,270,000,000, but is rising more than $100,000,000 per week.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has announced that on May 1 the Treasury will begin an intensive campaign to sell small securities, from 10 cents up, to the general public to supplement regular financing methods.

Guns for British Defense

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Essex County Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld has directed that 200 guns confiscated by his office be turned over to the American Committee for the Defense of British Homes.

President Speeds Lend Aid, Asks for $7,000,000,000

Continued from Page 1

000,000 could provide a little more than a year's work, for 3,000,000 men, on a 40-hour week.

Naval sources listed as most "eligible" for possible transfer to Britain under the war aid act 119 overage United States warships of destroyer types, 115 smaller patrol boats of various types, and some old cruisers. By no means are all of these expected to be transferred. But that is the list from which experts believed warships needed by Britain would be drawn.

74 Destroyers Over Age

Of the 160 destroyers now in commission in the United States fleet, 74 are classed as overage. The United States also has converted 45 World War-type destroyers into fast seaplane tenders, mine sweepers, mine layers, and small transports. They could be reconverted.

Following the dramatic rush of the March 11 events, President Roosevelt met today with Budget Director Smith to draft his letter of transmittal to Congress, and followed this by summoning a conference of Cabinet members and defense heads who will explain the program to Congress when the hearings on the appropriation bill start. Correspondents facetiously called the conference a "locker-room pep talk."

Those summoned to the conference included Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Acting Secretary of the Navy Forrestal; Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Rear Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Acting Chief of Naval Operations.

These men will comprise the witnesses whom the House Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee will hear when it begins hearings on the bill. Stephen Early, the President's Secretary, said the conference was designed to familiarize all of them with all aspects of the program.

Waterfowl Safer; Refuges Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Migratory waterfowl may now fly along the border between California and Arizona, find plenty of clear, still water, and meet little danger from gunners.

For the river lakes impounded in the Colorado by Imperial Dam and Parker Dam are wildlife refuges, set aside by recent executive orders of the President. Imperial Dam is 23 miles north of Yuma and Parker Dam is 155 miles south of Lake Mead, formed by Boulder Dam, which has been a wildlife refuge since 1933.

Principal waterfowl species expected to make use of Imperial and Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuges are pintain, mallard, cinnamon teal and other ducks, the Canadian goose, American and snowy egret, western and spotted sandpiper, wood and spotted ibis. It is claimed that all these have been growing more common along the Colorado since the Lake Mead refuge was established and the Colorado put an end to floods.

It is also expected, however, that Imperial and Havasu Lakes will provide watering places for big horn sheep which roam the adjacent mountains, especially on the Arizona side.

Another purpose of the new refuges is to allow quail to nest.

Ship Honoring Press Launched

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (AP)—The motorship American Press, a $2,127,000 cargo vessel, was launched yesterday and dedicated in honor of the uncensored newspapers of the Nation.

Camilla Chandler chirstened the 417-foot ship. She is the young daughter of Norman Chandler, President of the Los Angeles Times and Chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Committee.

The vessel, built for the United States Lines by Western Pipe & Steel, is of the new C-1 type.

Kenneth D. Dawson, Vice-President of United States Line, explained the naming of the ship.

"We have seen democracies and human freedom disappear in Europe only after the sources of information in a free press were destroyed," he said.

"It is fundamentaly because of its uncensored newspapers that the American public can remain free, protected against tyranny and injustice. It is, therefore, with pride that we have given the name of the American Press to our new motorship."

Average Movie Actor Gets $14,857 Yearly

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 12 (AP)—The average movie actor's salary is $14,857 a year, a survey of screen salaries has disclosed.

It said the average bit player under the $500 a week classification earns $2,000 annually and featured players whose salaries range from $500 to $1,000 a week average $6,095 a year. Stars who receive $2,000 a week and upward, earn on the average $103,500 a year.

The survey, made by Dr. Leo C. Rosten for the Motion Picture Research Project, was financed by the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. It showed the earning power of actors is greater than that of actresses.

Memorial to Marconi Planned at Washington

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—A $32,000 granite and bronze memorial will be erected here to Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy from which modern radio developed. The memorial will include a bust of the inventor sculptured by Attilio Piccarilli.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, announcing plans for the monument, said it would be financed by the Marconi Foundation, Inc., New York.

Western Soldiers Get Taste Of Fort Life in Games Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—If any of the more than 100,000 folks who several times each autumn attend major intercollegiate football games at the giant Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum in Exposition Park here were to enter one of its twoscore entrance tunnels these days they would rub their eyes in amazement. Not that structural alterations of any kind are being made to the huge bowl; but what would startle such visitors would be the presence in these tunnels of men—hundreds of them—clad in olive drab uniforms and wearing the number 160 on their collars atop two crossed gold rifles.

As a matter of fact the 1,502 men residing in these tunnels—tunnels which normally house for a few brief moments on Saturday afternoons gay throngs of carefree students and alumni bent on getting into or out of the great arena—are soldiers, soldiers of the 160th United States Infantry, formerly a unit of the California National Guard. Recently industed into the Federal armed service for a year's military training, the men of the regiment bunk on Army cots beneath low-hanging concrete ceilings and between narrow concrete walls for all the world as though they were being protected far underground from a thunderous air raid. Nowhere to be seen are the canvas "squad tents" which housed this same regiment, then known as the 7th California Infantry, on this identical parcel of ground—then an open field—25 years ago on returning from active service on the Mexican border.

During daylight hours the men of the regiment drill on the huge football gridiron inside the stadium or check equipment and take last minute examinations within the tunnels. Cookstoves have been installed but no stoves for heating purposes. "Why would we want stoves in Los Angeles in March?" one civic-minded officer asked scornfully in reply to a question on this point.

The members of the regiment will remain in their "bombproofs" until they entrain for Camp San Luis Obispo in Central California for their 12 months of active service. They were inducted into the Federal service early this month along with 2,300 other Southern California National Guardsmen from surrounding cities and towns.

Millikin Beats Devin As Seattle Mayor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 12 (AP)—Earl Millikin, County Auditor, who went from school teaching to politics, was elected Mayor of Seattle yesterday to fill the unexpired 14 months of Gov. Arthur B. Langlie's term.

Mr. Millikin ran up a 53,146 to 48,062 lead over Police Judge William Devin in the 508 precincts.

Mr. Millikin, a Democrat, triumphed in an election in quiet contrast to many of the city's turbulent personal campaigns of the past. The outcome was a sharp reversal of the primary of two weeks ago, when the Police Judge led Mr. Millikin by an almost two-to-one margin in a 13-man race.

New 'Magna Charta' Hailed

By the Associated Press

London, March 12

The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in Parliament today on the passage of the Lend-Lease Act is as follows:

The lease and lend bill, as the House is aware, became law yesterday when it received immediately the signature of the President.

I am sure the House would wish me to express, on their behalf and on behalf of the Nation, our deep and respectful appreciation of this monument of generous and far-seeing statesmanship.

The most powerful democracy has, in effect, declared in solemn statute that they will devote their overwhelming industrial and financial strength to insuring the defeat of Nazlism in order that nations, great and small, may live in security, tolerance, and freedom.

By so doing the Government and the people of the United States have, in fact, written a new Magna Charta which not only has regard to the rights and laws upon which a healthy and advancing civilization can alone be erected, but also proclaims by precept and example the duty of free men and free nations, wherever they may be, to share the responsibility and burden of enforcing them.

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(Continued)

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The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

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In New Jersey . . .
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF

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KIMBALL • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO
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Agents for
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"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
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Get Your Spring Sailor
$1.95-$2.95

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Millinery Dept. operated by Myrtle Van Buren

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CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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SHELL
Shellubrication
"The Modern Upkeep Service"
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Phone Nutley 2-3111
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

HIGHLAND COAL & OIL CO., Inc.
456 So. Jefferson Street
D&H Quality Coal
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Call Or. 3-0119

BILSE & GUSTAVSON
ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
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WEST ORANGE

Ford
OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6-8562

BLANKETS

Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags,
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver,
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 WEST FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-3269

Plfd. 6-3606 Tires and Batteries
RATTI'S
SUN SUPER SERVICE
The only A to Z Sunoco Station in the Business District
Specialized Lubrication
East 2nd and Church Sts. Plfd., N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
HACK. 2-0067

Bendix Home Laundry — Kelvinator Crosley Refrigerators
R. G. RADIO COMPANY
175 Main St. Hack. 2-0043
We Service Oil Burners and All Appliances

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

Battery Service Road Service
West View Service Station
FRANK J. AULETTA, Proprietor
"Service With a Smile"
87 Railroad Avenue Hack. 2-9377

RIDGEWOOD

CHARLES AGEL
Phonographs and Radios
Car Radios and Portables
Washers—Refrigerators
Records
37 So. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • STOKERS COKE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY • DEPENDABILITY • SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD — RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
Leeds SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 — Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
Hershey Ice Cream
30c a quart
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

RUTHERFORD

MARY'S BROILERIZER
Charcoal Broiled Steaks, Chicken, Hamburgers, Home Baked Cakes, Pies, Donuts.
Open 8 a. m.—9 p. m.
5 STATION SQUARE

PARK CLEANING COMPANY
Quality Dry Cleaning
Cash and Carry or Delivery Service
No connections with any other store
124 Park Ave. Ru. 2-0813-4

SHORT HILLS

For
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
SHORT HILLS MAPLEWOOD THE ORANGES
The Smith Company, Inc.
525 Millburn Ave. Short Hills 7-3100

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

VALENTINE PIZZI
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
PROTECT YOUR FURS
in cold-air storage during the summer months.
Repairing, Cleaning and Glazing
39 MAPLE STREET SUM. 6-0250

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

June Travers
Gift Shoppe ★ Antiques
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
Opposite the Cedar Lane Tea House

CHOICEST FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Strictly Fresh Eggs
PETERSEN FINER FOOD
450-452 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1334-5
Free Delivery
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM • BUTTER • EGGS • CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

GILBERT&MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

UNION CITY

CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
Expert X-Ray Fittings
Better Grade Shoes
For Men, Women, Children
4019 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3045

NEW JERSEY

UNION CITY (Continued)

Mobilgas
PAlisade 6-9506
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

Experience has taught us to use and recommend Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil

Julius Brueggeworth
Painting and Decorating
1608 Kerrigan Avenue
Union City, N. J.
Telephone PAlisade 6-5068
Dutch Boy Paint jobs can be financed through the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

Paul Allemann
JEWELER WATCHMAKER
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

It's Pruning and Dormant Spraying Time
If you want to have healthy trees, good fruit and beautiful flowers this summer, now is the time to prune and dormant spray.
We have the largest and most complete stocks of pruning shears, pruning saws, ladders, pruning paint, sprayers, spray material, etc. Mail and Phone orders filled.
TAYLOR'S "Westfield's Oldest Hardware and Housewares Store"
125-129 ELM STREET WESTFIELD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-1500—2-1501
Deliveries Twice Daily

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

SPECIAL CAKES for SPECIAL DAYS
St. Patrick's Day
Butter Baked Bread, Cakes and Pies for every day.
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 2-2280

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — LEHIGH — SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford
Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
Service and Genuine Parts

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Wethered & Metzger
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fackenthal & Raum Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00.
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street

Complete Line of
Spring Shoes
Now on Display

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

BOLIN'S SHADE SHOP
"Tontine" Washable Shades
Curtain Rods—Venetian Blinds
A. C. Horn Paints
"T. N. T." Cleaner for Painted Walls and Woodwork
1107 Peach St. Phone 48-120

Erie's most dependable lines of jewelry, moderately priced, will be found at
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 WEST TENTH STREET

Pilgrim Tweed Suits
The sturdy fabric of the Pilgrim Fathers. Carefree, softly tailored 3-button model. Smart herringbone weaves. Richly conservative shades. Unusual value at just $26.50
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

LAVER'S
Florists *Decorators*
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

HARRISBURG

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display. Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decoration and Gifts
231 N 2nd Street Phone 3-6138

Friday and Saturday
2 Big Days . . . 2 Big Nights
POMEROY DAY
A Sale so great it can be held but twice a year.
THE NEW & GREATER *Pomeroys*

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

BAB-O
THE GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER

PARKDALE MARKET
GLENSIDE

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS HATS

Flo-Jean
615 WEST AVE.
JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 985

W. C. FLECK & BRO. Inc
Invites you to their Annual Sportsman's Show and Rifle Tournament
April 3rd—4th—5th—1941

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

J. H. MYERS & CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Cameras, Luggage, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Sporting Goods
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Wm. R. Keys 3627 North Broad St. (ARCADE)

"LISTEN" for RECORDS
A National Monthly magazine for Record Buyers. Unbiased editorial comment on Victor, Columbia, Musicraft, Schermer, Liberty, Bluebird, etc., popular and classical records. Regular $2 a year. $1 for 1-year trial subscription. Limited time only.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO.
PENN A. C. BLDG. RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Established 1926 Open Wed. and Thurs. Eves.

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YOU ARE INVITED to visit our NEW STORE and enjoy a special exhibit of antique jewelry and silverware. Ask to see the Empress Eugenie bracelet.
109 SO. 13TH STREET

Custom Made Hats
Exquisite Models Individually Created for the Individual
Le Bonnet
Fifth Floor
135 South 17th Street Locust 3570

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

READING

Spring is in the air
and your New Spring Clothes are here!
POMEROY'S

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
WORK GUARANTEED
821 RITTER STREET DIAL 34620

You'll Be Thrilled with the NEW SPRING STYLES at
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!

The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Eutropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
Easter Candies and Toys
Revlon Oily Polish Remover Pads
Revlon Cream Nail Enamel
Revlon Adheron and Solvent

SEWICKLEY

The smaller your income, the larger your need of a Bank Account at
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

WRIGHT'S

SILVER CREAM
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY — 310 BEAVER ST. SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

GIFTS
of Distinction
ALICE BARBER GIFTS
OLD BANK BUILDING

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
•
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abolished (Isa. 51:6—*A-bol'-isht* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

A slightly off-center rendering of a Hebrew word that seems to mean "broken," and that frequently in Authorized is represented by "dismayed." In a physical way it signifies "cast down," and in an emotional way it amounts to "downcast." The old translators take notice of subject as well as predicate and vary their English to suit the situation. For the clause in Isaiah, Authorized has, "my righteousness shall not be abolished," verb being made to fit noun. An American Translation has, "my triumph shall be unbroken," the verb being saved at the expense of the noun, which is doubtless the more important member and which regularly goes as "righteousness."

Latin has *abolere*, "to destroy," "blot from view," which descends to French and there receives an altered inflectional ending. Lastly, it gets into English speech as "abolish."

Adam (Josh. 3:16) — *Ad'-am* (first *a* short, second clipped-short as in *account*).

The Biblical geographies carry the name of this town in their indexes and mark its location on their maps. An American Translation revises the spelling to "Adamah."

Apparent — Pref. *a-par'-ent* (first *a* clipped-short as in *account*, second short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*); by Webster's second choice, the second *a* may be sounded as in *care*.

Latin has the verb *apparere*, "to appear," "be clearly seen." The English word refers in some cases to that which "seems to be seen," and in others to that which is "plainly seen."

Articulata — *Ar-tik'-u-la'-ta* (first *a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *u* as in *unite*, second *a* long, third as in *sofa*).

Insects and crustaceans are placed in this category.

Delineate (verb) — *De-lin'-e-at* (both *e*'s quick-long as in *event*, *i* short, *a* long). When the word is used as an adjective, the *a* of the final syllable is quick-long as in *chaotic*.

Conveys the idea of illustrating by drawn lines; or more freely, describing. The Latin *delineare* means about the same thing, though in strict rather than figurative application.

Elements (II Peter 3:10, 12)— As a noun, *el'-e-ments* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, third clipped-short as in *silent*). When the word is used as a verb, the *e* of the final syllable is given a true short value.

Wycliffe starts "elements," and the other old translators follow, Authorized originally spelling with a capital *E*. The Romans brought this useful word into existence with their *elementum*, coining it out of nobody surely knows what. It meant with them, in a general way, "beginnings" and "fundamental categories," as it means with us. It translates an equally interesting Greek term, which, unlike *elementum*, has a definite, though very commonplace, derivation. The Greek word signifies "a line, or row, of things"; nothing more, indeed, than a string of posts. But it represents order and system; and out of the simple idea, ancient and modern philosophies have grown. The New Testament word can be turned into numerous English shapes, even if the makers of early versions were content with a single one in the Epistle of Peter. An American Translation, for example, uses for the passage in II Peter 3:12, "heavenly bodies." For the same Greek word in Col. 2:8, Tyndale uses "ordinances," Authorized uses "rudiments," while an American Translation extends it to "material ways of looking at things."

Enchantment — *En-chant'-ment* (first *e* short, *a* as in *ask*, second *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Indicates a condition all the way from mild pleasure to supernatural surprise. The Latin hands down the verb *incantare*, "to sing a magical formula over" something or somebody, to French, in which language it becomes *enchanter*. French passes it along to English, which drops all inflectional terminations and is left with "enchant."

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

For broad definition, "indwelling" may suffice; but for particular theological meanings, context must be considered. The word has been widely used in modern discussions, often with the evident intent of harmonizing conflicting views about the Deity.

Inherent — *In-her'-ent* (*i* short, first *e* as in *here*, second clipped-short as in *silent*).

Almost equivalent to "inbred" or "intrinsic." Originates in the Latin *inhaerere*, "to be fixed in," "to cling to." The ancestral diphthong of the second syllable of the Latin word is respected by speakers who give the *e* in the corresponding syllable of the English word a true long value.

Mollusca — *Mo-lus'-ka* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *u* short as in *up*, *a* as in *sofa*).

They are shellfish not of the crustacean type.

Ontology—*On-tol'-o-ji* (first and second *o*'s short, third quick-long as in *obey*, *i* short).

Broadly defined by Webster's as "the science of being or reality." Wherever it appears, the meaning must be learned from neighboring words, sentences, and paragraphs. Much advantage has been taken of the dignified term, which in certain connections hardly amounts to more than "study of things as they are," and at times even descends to an equivalent footing with "realism."

Paraphernalia — Pref. *Par'-a-fer-na'-li-a* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* as in *maker*, third *a* long, *i* short, final *a* as in *sofa*); by Webster's second choice, *par'-a-fer-nal'-ya* (vowels as above).

Comes down from Greek through legal Latin, referring strictly to personal belongings; used ordinarily to cover a mass of elaborate fixings and furnishings; and more particularly, to indicate equipment got together for exploring or for experimenting.

Phenomenon — *Fe-nom'-e-non* (both *e*'s quick-long as in *event*, both *o*'s short); or, especially in Britain, *fe-nom'-e-nun* (*u* clipped-short as in *circus*). A fairly long quality of sound in the first syllable will convey a hint of the origin of the vowel, which is an *e* simplified from the diphthong *ae*.

No definition of "phenomenon" quite holds the force of the fundamental Greek, unless it implies something that "shows itself," "is seen," and made "manifest to the eye." Yet in broad, everyday use, the term may be applied to any strange happening. Writers from ancient days down have put special meanings on the word, sometimes literal and again figurative, though probably nearly always with at least a shading of "appearance."

Radiata—*Ra'-di-a'-ta* (first and second *a*'s long, third as in *sofa*, *i* short).

A term in the earlier zoology that included low forms, like sponges.

Stanched (Luke 8:44) — Pref. *stanchi* (*a* as in *arm*); by Webster's second choice, *stanchi* (*a* as in *ask*). The second choice of a narrower *a* must be a concession to localities where broad *a* is not the popular practice.

This word translates a Greek intransitive verb which merely means "stood" or "ended." Wycliffe (fourteenth century) correctly has "ceased." Tyndale (sixteenth) starts the rendering "stanched," which holds favor with later translators. If "stanch" was in common use as an intransitive verb formerly, it has swung to the transitive column since. It is explained as coming from the Latin *stagnare*, which Roman writers use to describe water in a mass, whether confined or overflowing. From Latin the word passes into French, where it acquires the force of "stop," and with this signification it comes into English.

Vertebrata — *Vur'-te-bra'-ta* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* quick-long as in *event*, first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

They include the backbone and spinal-column creatures.

Virtue (Luke 8:46) — *Vur'-tu* (first *u* as in *urn*, second long as in *cube*; *tu* with a slight *ch* sound as in *nature*).

Connotes the heroic quality that marks a man (Latin *vir*). It translates the Greek word which gives us "dynamic," and which means "strength" of any sort. The Wycliffe version has "virtue," which holds favor down to Authorized. An American Translation, perhaps needlessly matter-of-fact, has "power."

Zaretan (Josh. 3:16) — *Zar'-e-tan* (both *a*'s short, *e* quick-long as in *event*).

The geographers locate this town, according to the description in Joshua, as neighboring upon Jericho.

Nature Notes

By John Meisner

PRAIRIE DOG

The Prairie Dog is not a dog at all—in spite of the fact that it barks. Actually the animal is a squirrel—a fat, saucy, social-minded little ground squirrel that lives in a town. Some of these "towns" cover from 300 to 500 square miles and contain more than 4,000,000 inhabitants. Unlike other squirrels, prairie dogs spend most of their lives going down instead of up. They dig and live in deep burrows, 30 feet long and 15 feet below the ground. Favorite foods are roots, leaves, grass.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

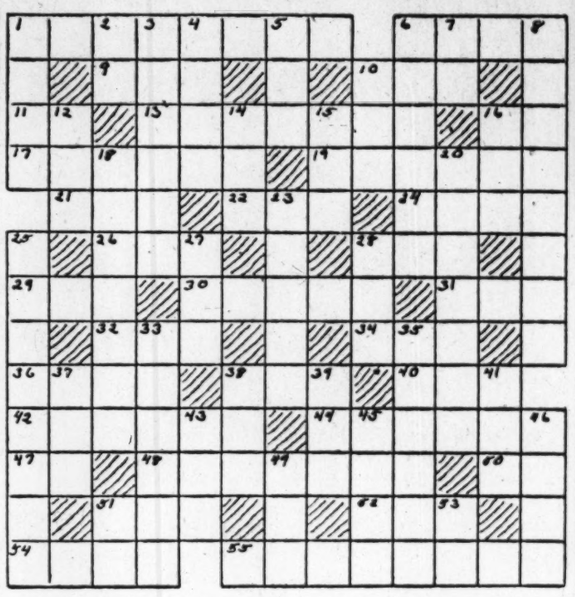
1. The Public Works Administration; created to bring about an expansion of Federal and non-Federal public construction.
2. Miami, Florida.
3. It rises in Fayette County, Georgia, and empties into the Apalachicola River; 205 miles long.
4. A seaport city of Albania.
5. A North American amphibian found in Mexican lakes and marshes; Mexicans use them for food.
6. Detroit.
7. The famous beach at Rio de Janeiro.
8. The United States; it is composed of the Asiatic, the Atlantic, and Pacific fleets, the commander of the Pacific fleet is also commander of the U. S. Fleet.
9. Under the Cascade Mountains, Washington; 7.79 miles long and absolutely straight.
10. Pennsylvania.

Daily Quotation

NO MAN can always do just as he chooses until he always chooses to do God's will; and that is heaven. There is no liberty in wrongdoing.—JOSEPH COOK.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is Indian hero of a Longfellow poem?
6—Male descendants are what?
9—What is female of various birds?
10—Adult males.
11—What is the Creole State (abbr.)?
13—What are obscure sayings?
16—Exist.
17—What is a marine mollusk with conical flattish shell?
19—What is color of butterfly weed of eastern U. S.?
21—What is a river of Scotland?
22—To stitch.
24—What Dutch painter was born in 1632?
26—Skill.
28—How might a poet write "ever"?
29—Sea eagle is what?
30—The "Odyssey" is attributed to whom?
31—Very small.
32—What is an antonym of "moist"?
34—What wood is used in manufacture of oars?
36—The redshank is also called what?
38—What is the Hoosier State (abbr.)?
40—What is the organ of hearing?
42—Pilot of an aircraft is what?
44—Who is heroine of Fielding's last novel?
47—You and I.
48—Who is a well-known sailor of fiction?
50—Postmaster (abbr.).
51—What is a varying weight of India?
52—What is a corded fabric?
54—What is poetical name of Ireland?
55—Who won Pulitzer prize for his play "Both Your Houses"?

Down

1—Entrance room of a residence or other building is what?
2—What is an exclamation of delight?
3—One who weeps.
4—What was name of two wives of Henry VIII?
5—To embrace.
6—What is an East Indian herb?
7—Upon.
8—What is either of two periods of instruction into which academic year is usually divided?
10—What is a windy month (abbr.)?
12—Help.
14—Possessive pronoun.
15—What is a place in a barn for stowing hay?
16—A lifetime is what?
18—What is another name for a labyrinth?
20—Tusk of what arctic cetacean furnishes ivory of commercial value?
23—What Russian violinist became U. S. citizen in 1920?
25—What do you call a native of Mecca?
27—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
28—Age.
33—What American chemist discovered saccharin?
35—What is an implement for planting or sowing seeds?
37—To be situated.
38—What is a tavern?
39—What is any flatfish?
41—Tear.
43—To ventilate.
45—Female of the horse is what?
46—What word concludes a prayer?
49—To put on.
51—What is a river of China?
53—What is a book of Old Testament (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Northcott, Los Angeles, Calif.

"John Bull"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Silver Tarnishes in the Air and Gold Does Not?

Probably you have heard or read of "noble" gases and "noble" metals. The term refers to their extreme unsociability—their very slight tendency to combine chemically with other elements. Helium, argon, and neon are considered to be noble gases because they appear to be without affinity for other elements.

The list of noble metals is headed by gold and platinum, and is sometimes extended to include silver, palladium, rhodium, mercury, and aluminum. And gold is the noblest metal of them all.

Gold, sometimes known as "the king of metals," resists chemical action more completely than any other metal. It does not tarnish when exposed to air (because it forms no compounds with any ingredient present in the air) and is not affected by any single ordinary acid. The only acid capable of dissolving gold is aqua regia (royal water), a combination of hydrochloric and nitric acids.

Gold is not only one of the most beautiful metals, it also is the most lasting, the most malleable, and the most ductile of metals. It is so malleable that it can be beaten into gold leaf 1 250,000th of an inch thick. It is so ductile that it can be drawn into wire weighing but a single grain to 500 feet of wire.

Silver also is malleable and ductile. It can be hammered into sheets 1 100,000th of an inch thick, and drawn into wire finer than a human hair. It is harder than gold, and is the best conductor of electricity known: It is not affected by moisture, dryness,

CALIF.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
One pound (troy) of gold could make a wire long enough to more than reach from San Francisco to Los Angeles—

alkali, nor vegetable acids. It does not unite easily with oxygen and will not tarnish in pure air.

However, silver does combine readily with sulphur, forming a black tarnish, silver sulphide. Eggs turn silver black because they are rich in sulphur. Silver tarnishes in ordinary household air because of the sulphur the air contains. The tarnishing is particularly pronounced in the sulphurated air which results from the use of coal gas.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever.—REV. 7:12.

In Lighter Vein

Meanest Teacher

Willie: "My history teacher is the meanest man I know."

Father: "How is that?"

Willie: "He borrows my penknife to sharpen his pencil to give me bad marks."—Montreal Star.

Conservation

One Japanese bragged to another that he made a fan last 20 years by opening only a fourth section, and using this for five years, then the next section, and so on.

The other Japanese registered scorn.

"Wasteful!" he ejaculated. "I was better taught. I make a fan last a lifetime. I open it wide, and hold it under my nose quite motionless. Then I wave my head." — Wall Street Journal.

Not for Sale

Clerk: "No, madam, we haven't had any for a long time."

Manager (overhearing): "Oh, yes; we have it, madam. I will send to the warehouse and have some brought in for you." (Aside to Clerk) "Never refuse anything. Send out for it."

As the lady went out laughing, the manager demanded: "What did she say?"

Clerk: "She said we haven't had any rain lately."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Kitchen Helper

A new maid had just arrived from the country, and her mistress was giving her a list of household requirements.

"And don't forget, Florence," she said, "we want a new griller for the kitchen."

Florence stared vacantly.

"You know what a griller is, I suppose?" inquired the mistress.

"'Course I do," returned the girl. "It's a big, hairy monkey, and if you want one of those in the kitchen, I'm leaving."—Tit-Bits.

Modern Youths Remember

West Union, Illinois

Recently, a group of young men decided to see what could be done to meet an urgent need of an older man who lived alone. At that meeting, many instances were recalled of the older man's kindness to the widowed mothers and to these young men, when they were too small to help themselves.

As a result, each young man returned in a few days delivering, in person, a sum of money (some of which seemed as urgently needed by the givers). When the tithes of appreciation were counted, there were a few hundred dollars, sufficient to meet the man's present needs, and promises of more should that sum be insufficient.

Later that day, a car, with two passengers, left for a distant city, one of them the older man, eyes misted because of a full heart; a rough path made smooth because he in his own young manhood had time to be kind. He had visited "the fatherless and widows in their affliction" and after many years that kindness was being returned "in full measure pressed down and running over." Two weeks later, several hundred dollars more were added to the fund, the promises for more having been willingly kept; modern youth had remembered.

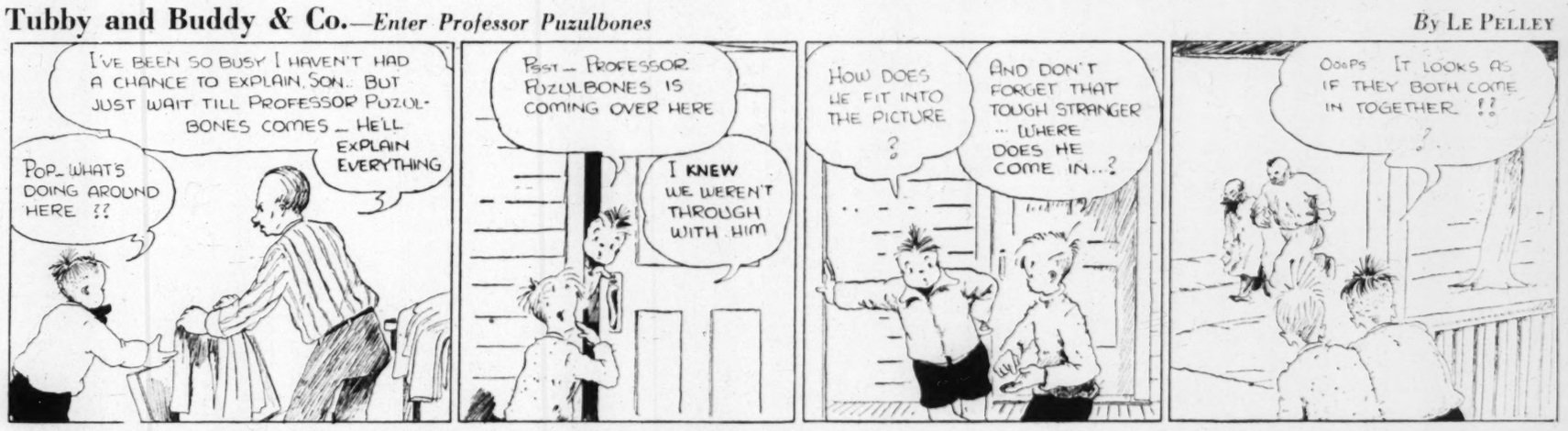
Where Would You Find—

1. The PWA?
2. The spring training camp of the New York "Giants?"
3. The Flint River?
4. Porto Edda?
5. An axoloti?
6. The home of the professional ice hockey team known as the "Red Wings?"
7. Capacabana Beach?
8. The country which recently set up a three fleet navy?
9. The Cascade Tunnel?
10. The only state with five cities over 100,000 population?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

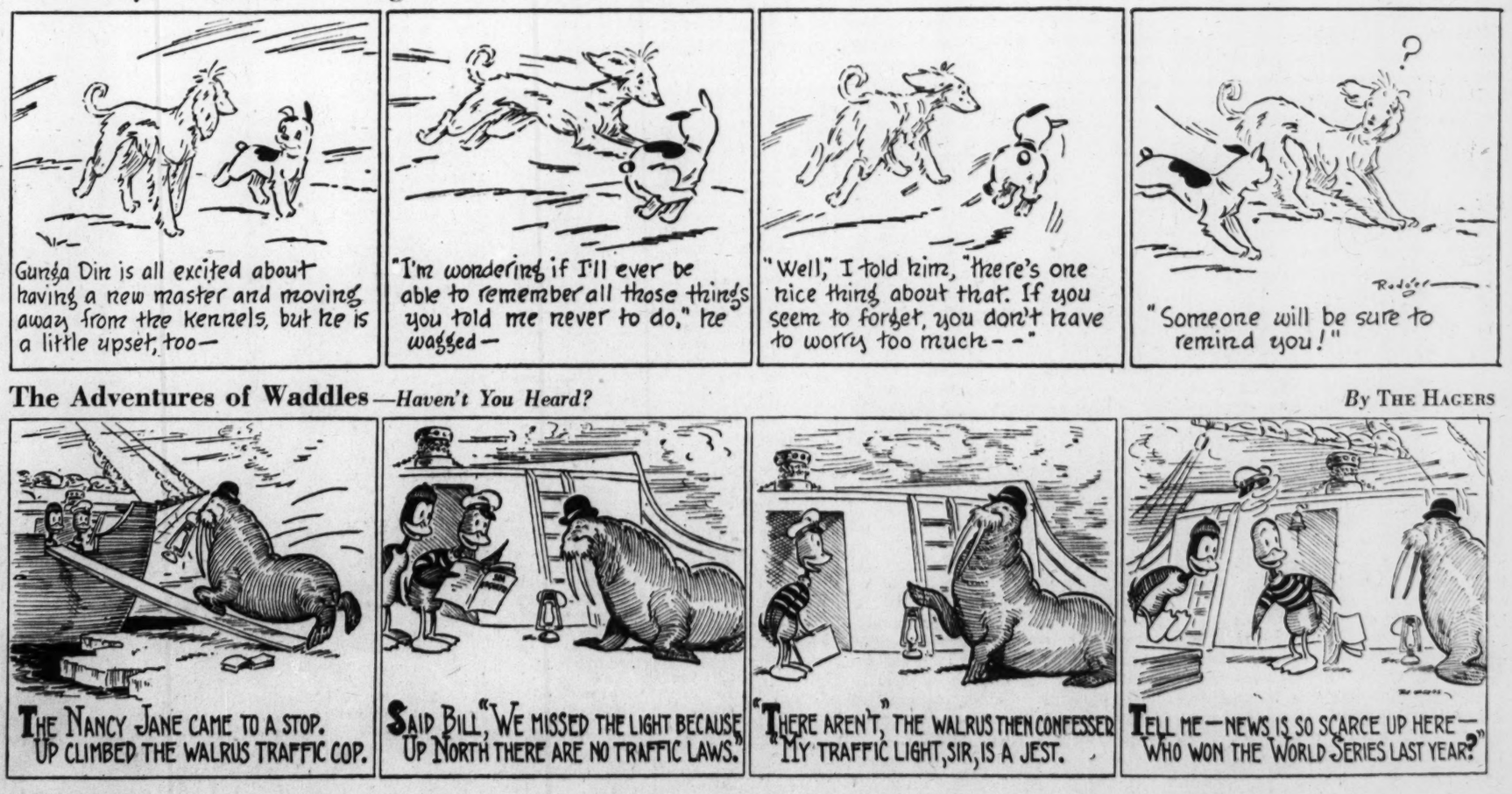
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter Professor Puzulbones*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE BEEN SO BUSY I HAVEN'T HAD A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN, SON. BUT JUST WAIT TILL PROFESSOR PUZULBONES COMES — HE'LL EXPLAIN EVERYTHING
POP — WHAT'S DOING AROUND HERE ??
PSST — PROFESSOR PUZULBONES IS COMING OVER HERE
I KNEW WE WEREN'T THROUGH WITH HIM
HOW DOES HE FIT INTO THE PICTURE ?
AND DON'T FORGET THAT TOUGH STRANGER ... WHERE DOES HE COME IN..?
OOOPS IT LOOKS AS IF THEY BOTH COME IN TOGETHER !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's One Thing You Can Be Sure Of!*

By RODGERS


Gunga Din is all excited about having a new master and moving away from the kennels, but he is a little upset, too—
"I'm wondering if I'll ever be able to remember all those things you told me never to do," he wagged—
"Well," I told him, "there's one nice thing about that. If you seem to forget, you don't have to worry too much--"
"Someone will be sure to remind you!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Haven't You Heard?*

By THE HAGERS

THE NANCY JANE CAME TO A STOP. UP CLIMBED THE WALRUS TRAFFIC COP.
SAID BILL, "WE MISSED THE LIGHT BECAUSE UP NORTH THERE ARE NO TRAFFIC LAWS."
"THERE AREN'T," THE WALRUS THEN CONFESSED "MY TRAFFIC LIGHT, SIR, IS A JEST.
TELL ME — NEWS IS SO SCARCE UP HERE — WHO WON THE WORLD SERIES LAST YEAR?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lease-Lend Begins

The United States has committed itself heartily and beyond equivocation to the full aid of Great Britain in the war to re-establish world order. This newspaper believes the decision is wisely made and must be faithfully followed out.

Indications are that the two-to-one vote in the Senate and four-to-one vote in the House of Representatives for passage of the lease-lend bill are representative of sentiment in the Nation. Senators who opposed or criticized the bill have declared their readiness to support a unified front, even Senator Wheeler declaring, a little bitterly, that he "will make no effort to tie the hands of the President regarding the appropriations."

It is in such an atmosphere that the request of President Roosevelt for $7,000,000,000 in funds with which to finance the war effort goes to Congress. The amount doubtless seems tremendous. But so is the task to be accomplished. And essentially it is fairer that the taxpayer should get the whole picture, so far as it can be given, than that he be coaxed along with driblets.

When it is considered that this sum includes the $1,300,000,000 already contemplated out of present defense appropriations and materials, that it probably will include food as well as munitions, and that some portion of it may be spread beyond the current fiscal year, the effective spending of such an amount does not seem so impossible.

There is every reason why the appropriation should be carried through promptly. America already is late enough, in all conscience. But America can still see to it that the aid delivered is not too little.

This does not mean that the money should be squandered or thrown about like water. Congress can and should keep close checks on the way it is spent. Some reasonable allocation of the funds into categories will be possible at the outset, and the appropriation committees must function in their normal examination of budget requests. Beyond that, it will be well if Congress will provide some continuing survey of the use made of the money appropriated. If necessary, it should inaugurate investigating committees to see that full value is obtained for the taxpayers' money.

Production must be even better organized than it is. National economic effort must be more directly channeled to defense. If these things are done there is yet hope that the aid in munitions and supplies may be sufficient to stave off direct military involvement in war.

But the job to be done is a grim one. It calls for determination rather than hysteria. It should be carried out not in vindictiveness but in resolute devotion to duty.

"Moving Day" on the Farm

With the gusty days of March, a considerable section of North America witnesses a bit of figurative "soil blowing" as many rural families, taking advantage of the spring lull in work, settle in new locations. For moving day on the farm differs vastly from the same procedure in cities. In rural areas, the "renter" must scan newspaper advertisements, consult farm rental agents, avail himself of the bucolic "grapevine telegraph," and, occasionally, cover half the county in his Model T before finding a place suited to his needs. Six months of preparation usually precedes "moving day."

Sometimes there is an auction. Rarely does the mid-Western farm tenant change locations without offering for sale livestock and surplus farm paraphernalia—unlike his brother in the South. There are horses and cattle, pigs and sheep to be driven, and feed—corn, oats, bran, and hay, to be transferred. There are canned fruits, jams, jellies, and preserves to be packed. When the "big day" finally dawns, every conveyance on the place, from farm wagon, hayrack, and cattle truck, down to the hired man's battered roadster, is pressed into service. Tearing up domestic roots is never a happy occasion—and certainly it is economically wasteful.

While each year sees fewer families on pastoral highways and byways during March, the numerous "removal sale" notices in country weeklies indicates that moving day on the farm is far from a vanishing custom. Many would not regret the disappearance altogether of moving day which would follow the conversion of renters and croppers into farm owners.

Progress at City Hall

It would be interesting to make a list of all the specific proposals made by informed agencies since 1930 to save money in Boston's city government. The list would be very long. It would still be very long after the suggestions actually adopted had been crossed off.

A number of such proposals were returned to public view at recent public hearings on the city budget, and some others are still gathering cobwebs in the closets at City Hall. The fact that welcome savings have been achieved under Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's administration, makes it necessary to look only a little deeper for new economies.

Consolidation of departments is a basic change that has not been tried. Civic agencies urge it as a means of saving, and as a needed step to modernize the administrative set-up. Word that the Mayor's Survey Committee is to renew study of its possibilities is good. A renewed campaign at City Hall, from the Mayor down through the departments, to find other new economies, might also uncover opportunities to reduce next year's budget.

A Labor Voice in Management?

From Washington and New York there have been persistent reports that the thinking of some labor leaders or advisers is tending in the direction of asking not merely agreements with management but also an actual hand in the management of industry.

Two unusual requests were made recently by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. One was to the effect that workers should be enabled to bring charges of inefficiency in management as a breach of their employment contract. The other was an offer on the part of the union to supervise establishment of a school of management at which experts would tell employers how to reorganize their businesses more efficiently. These proposals were dropped in the final negotiation of a contract except as, it is understood, employers' associations will pledge themselves to certain standards of efficiency in management.

Spokesmen and thinkers for labor will do well to remember that the essence of management is responsibility. Labor is emphasizing that in making the point that workers have a right to good direction and capable salesmanship just as industry has a right to energetic production. But is labor ready to take a more direct financial stake in the success of the business?

One may argue that the worker's interest in his job is equivalent to an investment. Yet even in the case of co-operatives, where workers collectively have owned the whole plant, the record of production management is decidedly spotty, indicating that much depends on personal leadership and group qualities.

A rather better average of success has attended plans of management where executives, while retaining control, have shown themselves open-minded and appreciative toward suggestions from workers for improvements in ways of doing things. This has been characteristic of the shop committee plans which came into use a decade or more ago, and has been embodied more recently in industrial councils composed of equal numbers of employers' association representatives and labor union spokesmen.

To this has been added in some quarters lately a tentative proposition that labor—and perhaps consumers or government—be represented on the boards of directors of important corporations. This has some possibilities, and in its behalf it might be said that more information might be contributed to some board meetings by a man from the shops than by some directors now chosen who have no acquaintance with the business.

Moreover, one might point to the presence on certain boards of persons placed there principally to represent a certain banking house or a certain important customer or seller of materials. But this analogy contains as much of criticism as it does of justification for an arrangement whereby a union would participate in an interlocking directorate instead of dealing at arm's length with the employer.

In short, the plan of a labor representative or public representative on corporate boards of directors is one that should grow out of particular situations and be accepted or rejected case by case with reference to the human equation and the equities in each industry or company rather than imposed by fiat of government or union upon broad cross-sections of industry.

The Bookshelf

Chiang Kai-shek's China

Few know China as Sven Hedin does from his explorations and recollections running back to the nostalgic days of the Summer Palace in Peking and the presence of a Japanese neighbor still bathed in the roseate hue of cherry blossoms. Particular authority therefore attaches to the Swedish explorer's judgment that China will not be defeated, cannot be defeated, by Japan.

In CHIANG KAI-SHEK, MARSHAL OF CHINA, translated from the Swedish by Bernard Norbelie (New York: John Day. $3), Dr. Hedin reveals imperial ambitions of Japanese leaders who coveted the Asiatic mainland as early as the first decade of this century. Prince Ito Hirobumi, who voyaged around the world studying governmental forms as precedents for the Japanese Constitution of 1890, told Dr. Hedin in 1908 that (in Dr. Hedin's indirect quotation) "Japan would become one of the greatest empires in the world, that eastern Siberia would be occupied as far as Lake Baikal, and that the Korean people would die out."

The pitiless consignment to oblivion of the last Korean Emperor, witnessed by Dr. Hedin during his visit to that first Asiatic colony of Japan when Prince Ito ruled it as Governor and dictator, throws a somber sidelight on the character of the man who did more than any other to acquaint Japan with the Western world.

Writing in a style flavored by certain charming archaisms, Dr. Hedin draws on several personal experiences with Marshal Chiang in delineating the main character of this book. When he met Chiang, Dr. Hedin was an explorer interested primarily in obtaining permission for his expedition to cross boundaries deep in the interior of Asia, and enjoy at least a minimum of co-operation from local warlords. Encountering provincial obstructions, he traveled to Nanking in 1929 and laid his case directly before the Marshal, then struggling to unify China.

Not only the Marshal's forthright character, but the contrary circumlocutions of typical Chinese dealings, are revealed in what followed. Telegrams sent urgently to the interior were not expected to be answered before months had passed. Dr. Hedin and his two associates settled down to a round of sightseeing, courses of lectures, and Chinese hospitality while waiting for an answer.

In the years that followed, with invasion of Manchuria by Japan, the battle of Shanghai in 1932, and the opening of the current Asiatic war in 1937, Dr. Hedin kept a close watch on events in China. His explorations smoothed the way for revival of ancient routes across the arid reaches of inner Asia, whereby war supplies could reach China from Russia, just as silk and other products passed between the realm of the Khans and the Roman Empire 2,000 years ago.

Much of the book is given over to a compilation of historical data and current events bearing on China's struggle and the Marshal's leadership. By its discursive and somewhat uneven texture, the book reflects Dr. Hedin's apparent uncertainties as to the world's future, and falls short of the penetrating unity that could have made it a great biography of the man who has held the Orient in line with Christian democracy.

R. H. S.

Our Readers Say—

Winged Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The other day I read that the Winged Victory, which stood at the head of the staircase in the Louvre, has been taken to Germany and set up in the Chancellor's office.

The little article said: "Hasn't this symbol with which Adolf Hitler thus associates himself lost its head?" But to me there is a deeper meaning in the incident for, though the statue is battered and broken, its victorious wings lift triumphantly, revealing the indestructibility of freedom.

An unknown sculptor, many centuries ago, carved his conception of unconquerable liberty in the vital, unharnessed force which still speaks in the mutilated marble of the Winged Victory. Flung against the sky, on the highest hill of Samothrace, it gave men courage as they sailed homeward, catching its sparkling light, beyond the sapphire of the Aegean Sea.

And the Führer, strutting among the trophies of his papier-maché empire, looking up at the silent statue towering above him, may suddenly awaken to the fact that though fury destroys material things, the Truth back of them is impregnable.

Southbury, Conn. JANE DILLON

Peace in Europe and in the World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States of America should use its utmost effort to see that when peace is made Britain is not permitted to be subject to the power of Germany nor is Germany made subject to the power of Britain. The conditions of such subjection would of necessity be the utmost in cruelty and humiliation.

The writer believes that there is a solution. A League of Nations is already in existence, more or less. Its basic trouble in the past has been that there was too much power given to one nation. Revive the League, but on the basis that each Power, large or small, has ONE vote only. Separate the countries of Europe back into their original classifications of tongue and national habits. Drop all trade, tariff and travel restrictions between the countries.

The colonies of these countries would, in all probability, be likely to seize this opportunity to declare their independence of their mother country.

The League should apply only to the countries of Europe. The colonies under the control of the mother country would be represented by the ONE vote allowed the mother country.

With the war burden removed from the nations of Europe, they, with their ingenuity and skill, would become the workshop of the world. With free immigration conditions to all of the colonies they would have ample opportunities for seeking more room to expand and develop. America's remarkable freedom from war has been due in large part to its great areas of undeveloped resources.

Los Angeles WILL D. CANDEE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Old World in the New

F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Arched Street, Havana

"Hay Tamales Calientes"

Sounds as well as sights contribute to the character of a great city. Havana is the city of hawkers and peddlers. These noisy birds of prey do not come silently to your door, ring the bell, and smoothly sell you something you do not want. They scorn such tactics. Striding down the street and looking neither to the left nor right, they proclaim their wares in tones that are sometimes harsh and sometimes musical, but tones that travel to the innermost recesses of any house.

Strangely enough these tactics that seem to be followed in utter disdain of the buyer have the desired effect. Peddlers are summoned frequently to the doors of the finest as well as the humblest dwellings. The correct way to arrest a street peddler is to place the teeth nearly together and with the lips assisting emit a sharp hissing sound "p-s-s-s-t!" which has the ability of making itself heard above the most discordant cacophony. This hissing is recognized instantly as a summons by the peddler.

Peddlers in Havana form a world of their own. One cannot recognize them as a single stratum of society. They are society in miniature. Different lines of items attract distinct social as well as racial groups. The elite of this motley corps are the native Cubans, but it would take a social arbiter to differentiate between the Poles, the Chinese, the Spaniards, and the Haitians that daily parade the sun-swept streets of that great city.

Those who look upon the peddler as a bit of local color and not a means to an end have their favorites. We remember with particular favor the "Chino" who stood on the corner just outside the fencing academy where we exercised languidly three days a week. When he was in transit, he balanced neatly on his head a glass case, and carried in one hand a folding standard, the two combining to form his place of business wherever he chose to stop. In the center of the case was a slab of ice, and on it were arranged peeled, half-slabs of pineapple. "I have pineapple cold, very cold!" he would shout, and to us he was as an oasis.

The seller of "helados" or ice cream is supported usually by an entourage of small boys. These hope against hope that some visiting Croesus may desire them to perform some slight service that would result in a few pennies to be instantly exchanged for the flavored, sweetened, and frozen water dispensed by this peddler. The "helado" cart resembles an enclosed tea-wagon with a canopied top which only at high noon reduces the efficacy of the sun.

* * *

Haitians with a big basket balanced on the head stride magnificently down the street shouting, "There are mangoes!" Mangoes are the tropical fruit that bear a slight resemblance to a woody peach, but with more of the juiciness of a watermelon. So vociferous is the mango seller that he must cover both ears with his hands.

Roses in profusion come to your door. Do you wish some vegetables, a bit of fish, or a lobster? Hiss the passing "Chino" with the two big baskets slung from a shoulder yoke. While you pay for your purchases the crustacean placed on your doorstep will head for your kitchen sink, waddling clumsily across the tiled floor. You can buy brooms, or polish, or if you like a couple of chickens to fatten in your patio on bits of corn. The last, the "pollo" man carries them bodily in both hands.

"Hay tamales calientes, con picantes o sin picantes!" is a familiar cry south of any border of the United States. The hot tamale man transports his wares in a pair of one-time five-gallon kerosene tins. He has them peppery or without pepper, and unless your mouth has fireproof roofing demand the "sin picantes" type.

Next to the tamale man the most famous of all the Havanese peddlers is the peanut vendor. So celebrated have his meanderings become that they are the subject of a popular song entitled the "Peanut Vendor," "El Manicero." This lively syncopated rhythm, with the unmistakable drumbeat of the African jungle punctuating it, became a terrific favorite everywhere. Despite the song, the peanut vendor is an insignificant individual clad in white cotton trousers and shirt, rope sandals, and a hat of harvest colored straw.

Purchases are made in small quantities, for peddlers in many cases visit the same districts daily. A guest we were entertaining hailed, out of curiosity, the "churro" man. The "churro" is a Cuban doughnut, long, slender, and fluted. It is a vegetable pastry that has been fried in deep oil and dipped in sugar. It is really quite good. Five "churros" to be had for a nickel would have been a lordly purchase, but with true North American prodigality the guest asked for "a quarter's worth." We were overwhelmed with twenty-five "churros" and the vendor was terribly displeased, because he had to hasten back for an additional supply to handle his regular customers.

* * *

The most pretentious of all peddlers is the dry-goods vendor. He pushes a tremendous handcart whose shelves are piled high with gaily colored dress materials. Of course, he is a great favorite with the snap-shooting tourist, especially one who takes colored movies.

In this roster of the vending elite there was but one peddler towards whom we had a distinct aversion. This fellow was a walking jewelry store, frequenting particularly the paths of the cruise visitors. His wares consisted mainly of cheap beads displayed in a small wooden case supported by a strap worn around the neck. This salesman was most persistent, although if you knew how to tell him "no" in Cuban sign language, he usually understood that you were a permanent resident of Havana and let you alone.

We imparted this bit of information to our guest of the "churro" purchases. Instead of waving the index finger of his right hand gently to and fro, he shook it furiously before the unabashed vendor's nose. "What's a matter wid you, mister? You wanna buy nice necklass for nice lady friend?"

"There," said my guest turning to me disdainfully; "you know a lot about Havana, don't you!"

When we think of the old Havana, we think of the narrow streets, the scaling plaster walls, the cavernous doorways, the smell of frying olive oil, and especially the cries of street peddlers. What wouldn't we give for a slab of ice-cold fresh pineapple, or one of the twenty-five churros right now!

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

The Wide Horizon

Cities Have Their Good Points

By Eugene Van Cleef

Cities are social organizations which reflect man's achievements as well as his deficiencies. Sometimes they are integral parts of a political whole and then again they consist of aggregates of people which only for a time fit into the framework of a particular nation. As such they serve as cultural indices to the level of civilization of the region or of the nation of which they are a part.

No doubt the farm enthusiast who declares for the indispensability of the man behind the plow can cite a formidable list of distinguished figures who had their origin in a rural setting. Certainly for one to have been "born of the soil" is no reflection upon his intelligence or his culture. In fact, the lines of distinction today between urban and rural folk are becoming so fine that those of us who attempt to draw them are likely to be branded as lacking in an understanding of this modern world. Rapid and convenient means of communication of all kinds between urban and rural settlements seem largely responsible for knitting the two elements into one. Nevertheless, evidence is still available lending support to the claim that the highly nucleated phenomenon known as the city is an excellent index to a nation's cultural level.

A list of the world's great cities is also a list of the great centers of art, of music, of outstanding institutions of higher learning. In these we meet with momentous advances in social thinking, contributions to the solution of problems pertaining to public education and innovations in the mechanics of the home that make for increased physical comfort. In variety of opportunity for youth, the city is unexcelled.

* * *

Historians frequently cite certain records of the world's vicissitudes in terms of the varying fortunes of its cities. They note the rise and subsequent eclipse of Tyre and Sidon; the growth and decline of the romantic towns, Merv, Bokhara, and Tashkent or the influence of ancient Carthage. In the post-war era recently ended, the transformation of Gdynia (Poland), a primitive fishing village, into a magnificent city of over 100,000 persons, symbolized for 35,000,000 people a new era of national achievement.

That cities reflect the progress of a people, perhaps should give cause neither for surprise nor for special notice. To some it seems perfectly obvious. Fifty thousand or ten millions of persons contributing to the maintenance of a single community are better able to provide facilities for the advancement of its participants than smaller groups. The very mass of a city, somewhat in the manner of a celestial body whose gravitational pull attracts and to some extent governs the paths of near-by smaller bodies, tends to dominate the smaller scattered communities. Thus the elements for good, as well as for evil, both within and without the city, eventually crystallize into symbols that stand either for progress or retrogression. And the sum of these urban influences reflects the national characteristics.

* * *

For too many years have our cities been maligned and our rural areas glorified. Social workers have been pressing home the tragedies of the cities. The public press has headlined the sordid phases of city life. We have been made conscious of city noises, crowding, slums and crime. No one challenges the truth of these revelations. Yet these discordant notes are not confined to the city. They are heard in rural centers too, differing only in intensity.

That cities are dominant factors in the cultural status of a nation is further evidenced by the fact that government leaders in international conflicts recognize them as key centers—keys not merely in a physical sense but politically and intellectually as well. With the recent capture of Paris went the collapse of France; with the conquest of Warsaw went the last element of resistance in Poland. The fall of London would mean not only the fall of Great Britain but possibly the British Empire. All of these cities symbolize the highest achievements of the citizenry of their respective nations.

Although the capture of important cities usually leads to national collapse, the virility of cities is demonstrated by their ability to survive in the face of catastrophes. Urban centers are hardy and persistent. They should be encouraged by those people who desire to preserve the best in a nation. Cities lie at the crossroads, and here ideas meet and culture crystallizes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.